The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

Nippon Times
Evening

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

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In News Spotlight

As souvenirs of his visit to Japan, Chief Administrator Ba Maw of Burma took home various things for his little son, Binya, but what most pleased the young chap was the great Japanese sword as carried by Japanese army officers. Picture shows Dr. Ba Maw explaining the features of the Japanese blade to his son.

Press Comments

Tuesday, April 27

ASAHI—Sinking U.S. Morale; Work of Art Body
MAINICHI—They Fool Chiang

Sinking U.S. Morale

ASAHI—The United States and Britain are calling the current war a "transit war," by which they probably mean that the key to victory lies in the success or failure of marine transportation. But the problem is not merely that of danger to their lines of communication. There is a far graver problem lurking for the anti-Axis nations, invisible and slow but nevertheless decisive, which is likely to exercise a deadly effect on the morale of their peoples. With every vessel that is sunk the actual and potential fighting strength of the anti-Axis nations and their dream of victory continues to fade.

According to the findings of the United States Truman Committee the anti-Axis nations lost 12,000,000 tons of shipping last year, this is more than the tonnage newly built during the same year. Foreign cables also report that of 68,000 American seamen on merchant vessels, some 32,000 were lost in the first year of the War of Greater East Asia in killed, wounded or missing.

Even if there had been no War of Greater East Asia, it was clear that the United States would have entered the European War by clashing with Germany. To be the arsenal of Democracy as the United States professes to be means that munitions and provisions should be delivered to the anti-Axis nations, and since the Axis nations would try to prevent it, war between the two sides was inevitable. For this reason the war practically began before declaration in transit warfare. The Anglo-American camp now thinks that it will also end in transit warfare. It is in this that their mounting difficulties and fear of defeat lies.

According to the admission of the Truman Committee, the United States possesses neither the ships required to transport munitions and provisions to its allies nor those necessary for dispatching the number of trained soldiers to the various fronts. Daily its ships are being lost. This in itself is enough to make Americans apprehensive and nervous but the sacrifices in lives are even more terrible to their morale. They are quite self-confident as to the production of materials but they know that there is no means of replacing the many lives lost, especially those of the trained seamen. Under a democratic form of government in which individual lives and freedom are precious beyond measure such sacrifices in lives are apt to engender an anti-war opinion and even a move to overthrow the Government. The history of the last Great War proves this.

With ships sinking daily along with men and materials the American people, who are to vote next year in the presidential election, are not likely to forget the grim realities of war and irresponsible attitude of the Roosevelt regime. Besides the actual damage suffered, the invisible force of public resentment, which may seem for a time to be insignificant is capable of intensifying in acceleration when the time comes.

Not only Chungking and the Soviet Union but even Britain and Australia are not satisfied with the aid being given them by the United States. The election campaign in America will bring such dissatisfaction to the surface at home. In this we see the political significance of each enemy vessel that is sunk.

Work of Art Body

ASAHI.—The movement to render service to the nation through fine arts has gradually taken shape since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and various organizations aimed at this laudable work have been formed, but, as we have had occasion to point out before, there

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Scientists Defy Attacks, Disease To Conduct Vital Work in South

Domei

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC FRONT, April 26.—Hand in hand with the soldiers in arms are numerous vanguard units of scientists stationed at various spots in the Pacific, from Kamchatka in the North to the Philippines, Borneo, and Sumatra in the South, busily engaged in meteorological and geological studies amidst enemy attacks and tropical diseases.

Among these units is a group of young scientists headed by Takashi Kizawa, of the Central Meteorological Observatory. This unit landed at the base here in the far South in October of last year and in less than a month's time completed a valuable study of the volcanic activities, geology and ocean currents of the region. It has, in the meantime, constructed an observatory with materials left behind by the enemies who had taken to flight and is continuing its investigations.

The problem of wiping out contagious tropical diseases prevalent in the region is also a major task of the unit. This work is being carried on by Toshi Nakadai, of Tokyo, an expert connected with the Army Scientific Investigation and Study Unit, who has already made valuable contributions in this field.

This young scientist is the nephew of Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Itakura, sanitation and water-supplying unit commander. Uncle and nephew met recently at this distant out-post and renewed their resolve to carry on to a successful conclusion.

ITALIAN PLANES SMASH CONVOY; SINK TWO SHIPS

Germans Down Five Raiders--Sinking Of 'Ranger' Revealed

Domei

ROME, April 26.—Italian air forces attacked a group of strongly protected anti-Axis transports off Cyrenaica, and torpedoed one 8,000-ton ship and another of 5,000-ton class, the Italian High Command announced today.

German Convoy Safe

Domei

BERLIN, April 26.—A small group of German transports was attacked by British airplanes off the west coast of Norway on April 24 and 25, but succeeded in shooting down 5 British planes, according to German authorities. One warship guarding the German transports was damaged by a torpedo, but all the transports reached their destination safely.

"Ranger" Sinking Described

Domei

BERLIN, April 26.—As was already reported, the Fuehrer's Headquarters on Sunday, in a special communique, announced the sinking of the United States aircraft carrier Ranger by German submarines. In this connection, the German military authorities on Monday revealed the interesting report on the sinking of the same aircraft carrier in the following manner:

"Early on Sunday morning, we received report of the presence of the United States aircraft carrier Ranger in the North Atlantic. At that time, only one German submarine was in operation in the same area, but it lost no time in attacking the carrier. The Ranger was proceeding at a speed of 30 knots, protected by several destroyers. Four torpedoes discharged by the U-boat scored direct hits and, almost simultaneously, red flames shot up. Great explosions followed and the warship soon sank to the bottom.

"It was interesting to note that the enemy destroyers, frantic over the rescue of the crew of the aircraft carrier, did not attempt to attack the German submarine."

Survivors Reach Durban

Domei

LISBON, April 26.—Ninety-seven survivors of the crews of anti-Axis merchant vessels which were recently sunk by Axis submarines off the east coast of Africa, landed at the port of Durban yesterday, it is reported from Durban.

Enemy Ship Losses Heavy
Special to the Nippon Times

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, April 23.—Enemy shipping suffered new heavy losses in the Mediterranean and Atlantic. In their attacks on strongly protected enemy convoys the U-boats sank 16 more enemy merchant vessels aggregating some 121,500 gross register tons including several fully laden troop transport vessels, as well as two destroyers. Two other ships were torpedoed.

In the North Atlantic the German U-boats succeeded in sinking a large heavily laden enemy freighter carrying a cargo of timber from Canada to England. For many days the sea in this district was covered with timber. In addition, three large ammunition vessels fell victim to these attacks. All these ships were blown to pieces by the strength of the explosion.

The U-boats, operating in the Mediterranean, were particularly successful sinking several large troop transports including one ship of 20,000 gross register ton. One enemy destroyer, escorting these transports was also sunk.

U.S. May Ration Drinks

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 26.—The rationing of alcoholic drinks is now expected to be enforced in the United States, according to United Press reports from Washington. Excepting beer, the supply of wine, whiskey, gin and other alcoholic drinks has become very scarce. Then, the production of wine is also expected to become smaller as the United States Government has ordered the production of raisins from grapes.

Japanese Air Unit Again Wins Clash

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 26.—A United States bomber unit consisting of four bomber planes clashed with a Japanee Air Force at a point 95 miles northwest of Guadalcanal Island early yesterday morning, and lost two planes, the United States Navy Department announced today, according to Washington reports.

INDIA PROBLEM SAID WORSENING

U.S.-Britain Squabble Likely to Intensify With Philipp's Return

Domei

ISTANBUL, April 25.—Commenting upon the scheduled departure from New Delhi tomorrow of William Philipps, Roosevelt's personal envoy to India, competent local observers said that the envoy's return to Washington signalled the widening of the rift between the United States and Britain on the Indian question.

The same circles based their observation on the generally accepted view that the envoy does not approve the one-sided policy of oppression being followed by Britain in India.

His reported complaint recently to the effect that the Indian Government refused to allow him to meet Mahatma Gandhi surprised most circles here, but not competent observers, since they knew all along that Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, was fully informed of the underlying difference between the British policy and the views of the American envoy.

On the basis of information so far at hand, the observers gave the following points indicating what Philipps saw during his stay in India:

Great Britain is clinging desperately to its imperialistic policy in India. Britain feels that if she should grant even the least liberty to India, that colony's war contributions will diminish.

Is Against Independence

Britain will never recognize the independence of India, since an independent India will of necessity be anti-British, which will mean that Britain will lose India forever.

He also saw the significance of the Burma-India front as a flank of America's Pacific campaign and India's importance amidst the growing American interests in West Asia, as well as the difficulty in quelling patriotic uprisings of the Indian people.

As for the conclusions which the American envoy reached from his observations, the local observers suggest the following points:

Although an independent India may be anti-British, it need not be anti-American, and also it will not be impossible for the United States to keep India in the anti-Axis camp throughout the duration of the war.

He also concluded that an independent India after the war will be the greatest market in the world for American capital and industry.

It is expected that these points, furthermore will comprise the report which Philipps will make to Roosevelt when he returns to Washington. The local observers accepted at full value, moreover, the rumor that Roosevelt will utilize the report as a basis upon which to mediate between Britain and India.

The same circles have no doubt that the Philipps report will have vital political significance despite Secretary of State Cordell Hull's declaration that "The Indian question is a unique question for the British Government," as well as the American Government's announcement at the time of Philipps' departure that the envoy's mission would be confined solely to the business of ironing out differences between the American troops in India and the Indian Government.

As a result, these circles predicted the inevitability of further clashes between the American and British Governments on the Indian question.

Prince Arthur Dies in Ottawa

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 26.—Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, died today at Ottawa at the age of 29. The Prince was a grandson of Prince Albert, Duke of Connaught, who was a son of Queen Victoria. He succeeded to the position of Duke of Connaught in 1942.

MORE FIRM TIES AIMED BY AOKI IN E. ASIA TOUR

Obtained Perspective Of General Situation, Shonan Scribes Told

Yomiuri-Hochi

SHONAN, April 26.—The Minister of East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki, who arrived with his party in Shonan at 5:30 p.m. yesterday from Rangoon via Penang, stated in his press interview with the Japanese correspondents that the primary and the most significant import of his present trip was to solidify the unity between the various peoples of the Co-Prosperity Sphere for the consummation of the war and the construction of Greater East Asia.

Since departing from Tokyo on April 16, the Minister of East Asiatic Affairs Aoki has visited South China, French Indo-China, Thailand and Burma, and inspected present conditions in each of the places, as well as exchanging views with Governor-General Jean Decoux in Saigon, Premier Phibun Songkhram in Bangkok and Prime Minister Ba Maw in Rangoon. In French Indo-China and Thailand, the Minister of East Asiatic Affairs Aoki reached complete accords with the governments of the respective nations with regard to the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia and the building up of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as announced by Minister Aoki and the government authorities of the two countries.

Various quarters are awaiting expectantly the announcement of details of the conferences and in this connection the Minister of East Asiatic Affairs Aoki made the following statement to Japanese press representatives in Shonan at a certain Corps Commander's official residence yesterday evening:

Situation Inspected

"As the Ministry of East Asiatic Affairs has representative organs in South China, French Indo-China and Thailand, I inspected these offices and gave them my instructions. I attempted to get a wide perspective of the existing conditions in the other regions also, and the mission and the motive of my trip is as announced by the Bureau of Information.

"In Thailand and French Indo-China I had the opportunity to confer with the government leaders and to deepen the understanding between Japan and the two countries. As a result, a further impetus was given for the unification and determination of the peoples of Greater East Asia for the consummation of the war and construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"I have been questioned as to whether there will be any concrete announcement made on my return to Tokyo. However, my present mission is not to make any concrete arrangements, which would occupy a second place in view of the significance that would be attached to the determination of the various East Asia peoples to unite as one for the attainment of their common purpose.

"In 1921, on my way en route home from Europe, I stopped over in Shonan and my second visit on this occasion fills me great emotion.

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Book by Mrs. Koo Banned

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 26.—The sale of the autobiography of Mrs. Wellington Koo, wife of Chungking Ambassador to London, was prohibited by the U.S. State Department a few days prior to its appearance in the book stores, according to reports reaching here from New York.

Although the State Department and the Chungking Embassy in Washington evaded the question by claiming complete ignorance of the incident, reliable information seems to indicate that the book revealed the chaotic state and the weakness of the Chungking regime as well as expressing a very pessimistic view of the situation.

Law for U.S. Food Parley

Domei

LISBON, April 26.—The British Government has appointed Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Kidston Richard Law, chief British delegate to the Anti-Axis Food Supply Conference to be opened at Hot Springs, United States, on May 18, according to London reports.

SOVIET DECISION MADE TO CUT OFF RELATIONS WITH REFUGEE POLAND

Soviet Eyes War Allies With Suspicion, Distrust

'Get All Aid Possible but Conserve War Power,' Is Present Policy as Future Menace Noted—U.S.-British Diplomats at Moscow Failures

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

ZURICH, April 26.—It is clear that upon the commencement of the current world war America and Britain committed a blunder of underestimating the fighting strength of the Axis nations. As to the resistance power of the Soviet Union they committed a similar blunder. This is due to their notorious wishful observation, under which they wanted to perpetuate their own structure for world domination and to protect their own position against these newly rising nations. That the Soviet Union has shown unexpectedly great resistance power came as a fearful new discovery to America and Britain.

The internal conditions of the Soviet Union are almost unknowable from the outside. But from the latest book by Philip Jordan, special correspondent of the British paper, News Chronicle, who had stayed in the Soviet Union from the very time of the commencement of the German-Soviet war until early last year, your correspondent was afforded an opportunity to glimpse the internal conditions of the Soviet Union, the actual state of Anglo-American aid rendered to the Soviets, the inside story of Anglo-American diplomacy toward the Soviet Union, etc.

The author of the book makes the following statements as to the internal conditions of the Soviet Union in general.

Home-Made Machine Tools

What is particularly noteworthy as to the development of the Soviet munition industry is the fact that the Soviet Union has established its own machine tools industry. The present scribe once visited the munition factories in the Moscow area and also in the regions between Kuibishev and the Urals, and found that the major portion of machine tool used in those factories were of home make, the remaining portion being American.

At the time of the outbreak of the German-Soviet war, the fighter plane construction plants in the Soviet Union numbered only four, but at present they have increased to eight.

Simultaneously with the opening of hostilities, the removal of the munition factories at Moscow, Kiev and Kharkov to a new industrial center in the Urals was started, and long streams of railway trains carrying factory equipment presented a singular spectacle.

In the Urals there is being created an industrial zone. But the whole aspects of the zone remain as yet unknowable.

However, the present scribe thinks that the Moscow defense campaign of autumn, 1941 was fought entirely with the arms and war material of Soviet production.

In the initial stage of the war, British-made tanks were used, but before long the feeble power of their firing weapon was revealed.

None of the American or Britain-made bomber planes which had been promised to the Soviet Union

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Benes to Visit U.S. Canada and U.S.S.R. In Mediation Effort

Domei

LISBON, April 26.—Dr. Eduard Benes, President of the refugee Czechoslovakian regime will visit Washington in the middle part of May to hold conferences with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, it was announced by the same refugee regime, according to information from Moscow. After his two-week sojourn in America, President Benes will visit Canada and, after returning to London, will visit Moscow at the end of summer this year, it was also revealed. It is understood that the purpose of President Benes' visits to Washington and Moscow is to mediate between Britain and the Soviet Union and also among other anti-Axis countries.

Notification Given Romer by Molotov--Polish Action Scored

Domei

KUIBISHEV, April 26.—The Soviet Government announced today that it has decided to break off diplomatic relations with the refugee Polish Government.

Romer Is Informed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 26.—"The Soviet Government will sever diplomatic relations with the refugee Polish regime," declared Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov to Polish Ambassador Romer to Moscow at a meeting on Monday, according to a Moscow broadcast. Immediately after receipt of this notification, Ambassador Romer left Moscow for Kuibishev.

The Soviet notification can be summarized as follows: (1) The attitude of the refugee Polish regime toward the Soviet Union is very unsatisfactory. It cannot but be said that Poland totally ignores all the regulations and justified procedures to be observed as an ally.

(2) When enemy propaganda was spread that a large number of Polish army officers had been massacred in the Smolensk area, the refugee Polish regime, deliberately availing itself of the opportunity, supported the enemy propaganda, and especially the newspaper, an organ of the same regime played up the story with banner-headlines.

(3) Furthermore, the refugee regime not only demanded the Soviet Government to make explanations on the matter but also requested the International Red Cross to investigate into the affair. These are the exact reasons why the Soviet Government has come to the decision to sever diplomatic relations with the refugee Polish regime.

Meanwhile, a report comes from London that the refugee Polish regime, in view of the Soviet notification, has decided to call an emergency Cabinet meeting on Tuesday to examine the issue.

A dispatch from Washington through Buenos Aires states that the American State Department on Monday expressed its views on this problem to the following effect: "As regards the discrepancy of opinions between the Soviet Union and Poland, we don't know which side is right. But it is certainly a very deplorable matter."

COAL STRIKE IN AMERICA APPROACHING BIG CRISIS

Roosevelt May Use Armed Force at Newark

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 25.—The coal mine strike in the United States is likely to assume serious proportions despite frantic attempts to check it by the government authorities.

According to a Washington telegram available here, President Roosevelt last Saturday issued an ultimatum to the laborers of the plant of the American Celanese Company in Newark, New Jersey, who belong to the American Coal Miners Union, ordering them to stop their strike by Monday noon. In this connection, well-informed quarters are said to be regarding the matter in a serious light, presuming that if the workmen do not obey the President's order, he will probably dispatch troops to seize the plant.

Meanwhile, a dispute is also reportedly going on between the American National War Labor Board and the American Coal Miner's Union over the question of wages. The War Labor Board has recently ordered the proprietors of anthracite mines not to suspend production even during the strike, but it is pointed out that the workmen are not obeying the order.

Furthermore, an influential view now prevails that Chairman John Lewis of the Coal Miner's Union will most probably instruct the 450,000 members of the Union in the country to start a general strike, demanding a raise in wages, following a conference of Union representatives in the country which will take place on Tuesday.

NAVY MINISTRY HONORS 61 PERSONS FOR SERVICE

6 Organizations Also Accorded Recognition

Deeply appreciating their meritorious services rendered to the Imperial Navy by devising and improving various weapons and aircraft, the Navy Ministry authorities have awarded the naval technical medal and commendation letters to 61 persons and six organizations connected with the manufacturing of naval weapons.

The ceremony of awarding honors to these persons and organizations was held at the official residence of the Navy Minister this morning.

These persons and organizations, especially since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia have exerted untiring efforts in devising and improving naval weapons and aircraft and have rendered great service to the Imperial Navy.

Among those honored were Captain Shigetaro Yamaji, Captain Matao Kihara, and Professor Takeo Mogi, of the Tokyo Imperial University.

Swedish Parties Clash

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 26.—Demonstration activities were started at various places in the city of Uppsala, Sweden, on April 24 and 25 by members the Swedish Socialist Party. Particularly, yesterday, several thousand people joined in a demonstration and collided with opposition party members resulting in considerable disturbances. Similar scenes also took place in other cities of Sweden.

Japanese Cultural Hall To Be Set Up in Bangkok

In response to the growing interest in Japanese culture shown by people of Thailand, the Japanese Cultural Institute will be established in Bangkok in the near future, stated Ken Yanagisawa, president of the hall, in a press interview upon arriving at Fukuoka yesterday from Bangkok, according to Domei.

Since the conclusion of the cultural pact between Japan and Thailand, Mr. Yanagisawa said, Thailand has decided to establish a cultural institute for the development of its own culture. Prime Minister Phibun Songkhram of Thailand will head the new institute, he said.

Mr. Yanagisawa disclosed that the Japanese cultural institute is being constructed according to a five-year plan and will include exhibits of Japanese fine arts, and samples of light and heavy industrial products as well as a physical training hall.

Nanking Army Chiefs Arrive Here for Tour

General Yeh Peng, War Minister of the National Government of China, General Sun Liang-cheng, General Hu Yu-wei, and 16 other high officers of the Chinese Army arrived at Tokyo at 6:51 a.m. today. The party will study various conditions in Japan under the present wartime situation, and visit various war industry plants.

GEN. CHU QUITS CHIANG'S CAUSE

Joins Shantung Army With 1,200 Soldiers To Fight Chiang, Reds

Domei

TSINAN, April 26.—General Chu Tzu-ming, commander of the Chungking Naval Landing Forces in Shansi-Kiangsu War Zone, who had long been waiting for an opportunity to join General Wu Hua-wen, decided to join the Shantung Army with 1,200 men to engage in operations against the Chungking and Communist troops.

With the entry of General Chu into the peace movement, the enemy forces in the Shantung area are reported to have been given a big blow.

Blitzkrieg Force Organized
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

NANKING, April 26.—An international blitzkrieg enemy force has been organized with British and Americans as leaders in the Third War Zone of the Chungking forces, according to the accounts of a recently captured prisoner.

During the latter part of November and early in December last year, some 40,000 men under General Li Mo-an, head of the 2nd Division in the Third War Zone, received training under the leadership of American and British advisers near Lishui in Chekiang Province. Under the nomemclature of International Blitzkrieg Force, a portion is reported to have made their appearance in the vicinity of Tientai and Hsinchang, confronting the Japanese defense forces in Ningpo.

The leaders are composed of about 300 British and Americans, mainly Britishers who escaped from Hongkong prior to the fall of the city. The present force is about four to five thousand, divided into four or five battalions with further sub-divisions of four units, three fighting and one political which compose a squad.

The equipment possessed by one battalion includes one trench mortar, two heavy and 20 light machine-guns, 250 rifles and 15 automatic rifles. Also, each soldier is issued six hand grenades and 200 rifle bullets. One battalion is commanded by 10 Anglo-Saxon leaders and the whole force wears gray uniforms.

Judging from the equipment and organization, the conglomerate international attack force seems to be mustered for guerilla warfare and not for any outright encounter with the Japanese Forces.

More Firm Ties Aimed by Aoki In E. Asia Tour

(Continued From Page 1)

The anti-Axis nations, panic-stricken over the present movement of the peoples of the Co-Prosperity regions to unite with Japan, are making every effort to alienate the feelings of the various peoples of Greater East Asia. However, the steady realization of the ideals of the establishment of the Japanese Empire as witnessed by my own eyes has impressed me profoundly. I harbor nothing but deep gratitude as accounts of the harships endured and the indefatigable efforts expended are related to me by the military authorities in the various regions."

Sees Burmese Leaders

Yomiuri-Hochi

RANGOON, April 26.—Following his call on Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe, Supreme Commander of the Japanese forces in Burma, the Minister of East Asiatic Affairs Aoki, who arrived here on April 25, visited a certain hospital to comfort the wounded and sick soldiers, and then toured through the city of Rangoon for about an hour. In the evening, from 6:00 p.m., the Minister of East Asiatic Affairs Aoki conferred with Prime Minister Ba Maw and ten other high government officials for approximately an hour.

During his sojourn in Burma, the Minister of East Asiatic Affairs Aoki, greatly sympathizing with the victims of the atrocious and random bombings of the enemy, donated ¥10,000 as condolence money.

Art Show for Djakarta

Domei

DJAKARTA, April 26.—The first public art exhibition under the Japanese Military Administration, depicting the life of new born Java, will be held in Djakarta on the auspicious occasion of Tencho-Setsu on April 29. The show, sponsored by the Cultural Enligtenment Guidance Office, is expected to greatly encourage the development of art and culture in Java.

During the period of Dutch rule, the native inhabitants had been prohibited from holding any public art exhibits in the East Indies due to the Dutch policy of retarding as much as possible the enlightenment of the native people.

U.S. War Output Is Meaningless As Transportation Lines Blocked

Axis Forces Sink Ships Using Mediterranean, Arctic Routes—Supplies by Truck Through Africa Hindered by Tire, Gasoline Shortage

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, April 25.—Although the United States voluntarily became the "Arsenal of Democracy" in the present war, and boasts of the production of 6,500 planes monthly, she is facing serious obstacles in the speedy and safe transportation of arms and munitions to England, the Soviet Union, North Africa, Central Africa, Chungking, India, Australia and New Zealand. Thus, the production capacity of the United States has become meaningless as the products cannot be sent to the anti-Axis forces on the front lines.

Since Egypt has become the anti-Axis supply base for the British-American forces in North Africa, and the Mediterranean Sea is subjected to the threat by German and Italian air and naval forces, the importance of the supply route across Africa has greatly increased. For this purpose the United States recently opened supply bases at Pointe-Noire, Duala, Lagos, Freetown and Dakar on the west coast of Africa.

Routes Through Africa

The first route through Africa runs from Pointe-Noire to Anglo-Egypt Sudan via French Tropical Africa, or a distance of 3,000 kilometers. Then, from Sudan, a railway line runs to Egypt. The second route is from Lagos to Khartoum. This route is regarded as being more important than the first one as it can be utilized for the entire year, with the exception of the rainy season. The third route runs from Dakar to Khartoum. The fourth is from Cape Town to Cairo by railway, which is regarded most important by Britain. Cape Town is the vital transit port for this route. It is reported that during last year, 500,000 troops, 1,000,000 tons of provisions and 12,000 planes were sent from Cape Town to Egypt.

Then, since November, last year, the United States Air Transportation Headquarters sent large quantities of war material to Lagos and Takoradi on the Gold Coast, from where they were shipped by planes to Cairo. However, this route is extremely difficult to negotiate because of the dangerous air conditions, epidemics and the huge wild birds that attack planes. Thus, most of the supplies are being transported by land routes. Yet, due to the shortage of rubber and gasoline, transportation by trucks has been extremely restricted.

The British Eighth Army had daily used 120,000 trucks for a distance of 3,000 kilometers recently, and the number of tires required reached an enormous figure. Therefore, because of the necessity of restricting the number of trucks to be used, the war material transported has decreased in quantity.

The most important supply route now is that from the United States to England and other areas by way of the Atlantic. In one year since the enforcement of the Lease-Lend Act, ships sent from the United States to England totaled 1,375 to the Soviet Union 304, and to Chungking 66. If one ship makes a round trip in one month and carries 6,000 tons of goods on an average, it means that monthly more than 10,000,000 tons of goods were sent. Since the beginning of January, this year, German U-boats sank more than 2,000,000, tons of enemy shipping. Thus, the Atlantic has become the most dangerous zone. It would be safer for the United States to send supplies to England and Europe by air than by ships. It was said that in February about 500 planes carried supplies across the Atlantic weekly.

However, according to reports from the United States, transportation by air across the Southern Atlantic has resulted in many losses for about one-third of the planes were forced to land, due to the lack of proper landing places.

Arctic Route Is Dangerous

Then, though the United States is utilizing the Arctic supply route, this has proved very dangerous. In March, the United States announced that out of the 38 ships that had formed a great transport group traveling by way of the Arctic Ocean, 34 ships were sunk. It is revealed that up to the present about one-half of the transports carrying planes, tanks, guns, provisions and medical supplies by this route was sunk. This danger is particularly great in summer, as German planes having bases in Norway become active.

An American newspaperman reported the sinking of an American transport by German planes in the Arctic route as follows:

"Our group of transports had taken a zig-zag course for three hours to dodge mines laid down by enemy planes flying ahead us, and the bombs dropped by about 70 enemy bombers. Then, low-flying enemy planes discharged torpedoes against us, and dive-bombers attacked the destroyers protecting our transports. Furthermore, enemy submarines also joined in the attack. As dawn broke the enemy attack become fiercer. The enemy planes high in the air, mercilessly showered us with bombs, and then they flew away."

The actual amount of supplies now being sent by the Arctic route is unknown, but up to March 1, the total has been estimated at 3,250,000 tons. Despite the great danger, the anti-Axis forces are trying desperately to maintain this route.

¥5,000,000 Being Allotted To Scientific Research

The Education Ministry has decided to grant ¥5,000,000 out of the ¥5,500,000 allocated in the Budget for expenses involved in researches in the more basic parts of the natural sciences for current fiscal year, according to Domei.

The money is to be divided among 124 scientific institutes of the various Imperial universaties, other Government and private universities and colleges and independent research institutes. Of this ¥5,000,000 fund, ¥3,956,080 is to cover the running expenses continued from the previous fiscal year and ¥1,034,920 has been added to the sum to supplement it. These amounts do not include the numerous subsidies granted for special research.

Physics and chemistry are to receive ¥1,345,500; engineering ¥1,488,800, agricultural science is to receive ¥850,200 and medicine ¥1,315,500. For studies in tuberculosis ¥134,450 has been allocated; aeronautical medicine ¥82,800; immunization ¥53,500; light metals ¥55,850; iron metallurgy ¥196,938; structure of the atomic nucleus, artificial transformation of various particles and atoms and their applications ¥269,100; catalysis and catalytic reaction, ¥94,910; development and utilization of Greater East Asia resources ¥407,735; strength of materials ¥314,034; heredity ¥116,900; geophysics and geochemistry of the troposphere, ¥362,150 and agricultural and forestry production increase ¥272,000.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

is still something much to be desired in the attitude with which works are painted and the manner in which they are placed on exhibition. The various art leagues give the impression that they have been formed for the purpose of securing as much painting materials as possible for themselves. Thus we heartily welcome the establishment just announced of the Association for National Service Through Art, and the Art Control Association aimed at the proper management of materials on the autonomous initiative of the artists concerned.

The by-laws of the two organizations as corporate juridical persons are now being framed. As artists are proverbially lacking in business ability those who are to manage the affairs of these organizations should give careful thought to the matter. Just as the world of art in the Meiji Era owed its greatness to the leadership of Kakuzo Okakura, leadership of men who are not necessarily themselves artists is needed for the full development of art. This is a matter that should be considered in conjunction with the problem of art education.

They Fool Chiang

MAINICHI—It is only natural that Chungking's military mission to the United States headed by Hsiung Shih-hui should have returned empty-handed. In the present circumstances the United States, not to speak of Britain, has no room for thoughts as to increased aid to Chungking. Anglo-American aid to Chiang Kai-shek, in the first place, had its origin in their anxiety to restrain Japan. America and Britain would extend the scale of their aid to Chungking without being asked if they are persuaded that thereby they could offset the pressure of Japan on themselves. But with the United States and Britain themselves hard-pressed by the Axis forces, there is no question of any increased aid to Chungking. The Hsiung Shih-hui mission has gone back empty-handed not because the leader was deficient in diplomatic ability but simply because neither the United States nor Britain has the intention or spare energy for complying with Chungking's demand.

"Chiang Kai-shek in dispatching Soong Mei-ling, his wife, and T. V. Soong to the United States probably has played his trump card so far as his diplomacy toward America is concerned. The United States and Britain, however, are not such customers as to be influenced in their diplomatic calculations by such gestures on the part of Chungking. They are fighting in order to perpetuate their imperialism and exploitation and decidedly not for the sake of Chungking or anybody else. If necessary they would not stop at working Chungking to the bone but they are loathe to be made use of by Chungking as a matter of principle. Theirs is not a policy of give and take but of take and take.

To be sure, Chungking is not without some hold over them, such as that if they should ignore its demands it would secede from the anti-Axis camp. But the crafty United States and Britain had long ago anticipated that. In order to forestall Chungking from using such a threat, they have been telling Chiang that they are now having their hands full defending their own countries and their own overseas fronts, much as they would like to help Chungking.

As proof that at least the United States is not ignoring Chungking it claims that it is sending aid, such as it is, by whatever means it can find. In amount the supply is no more than one per cent of munitions offered to other anti-Axis nations under the Lease-Lend Act but still it is something. Chiang is not deceived by such excuses. What he wants is results, not excuses.

Roosevelt has promised more aircraft and other war supplies but Soong Mei-ling has declared that before Chungking can be satisfied that the United States is fulfilling its promises Burma must be wrested back first of all. But what she asks is a sheer impossibility. Neither Roosevelt nor Churchill is so blind as to suppose that with the feeble strength at their command on the Asian front Burma can be snatched from the Japanese. Thus Roosevelt's promises of aid are just so many "phoney checks."

The Casablanca conference has demonstrated that the United States and Britain have little room for Chungking in their scheme of things. Roosevelt and Churchill were anxious enough to secure Premier Josef Stalin's participation but they did not even trouble to discuss Chiang's attendance. Churchill went out of his way to ignore Chiang's existence by saying that the post-war world would be patterned by the three Powers, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union.

Just as there has been many alternations of rise and fall in the fortunes of China, the United States and Britain are now tracing the downward course. This the Chungking leaders ought to see for themselves. Their only course lies in confessing their gross crime of having betrayed the cause of Asia as the Anglo-American cat's-paw and, out of repentance, work for the cause of New Asia.

CATHOLIC BODY SLATED TO OPEN

Created to Unify Followers Within East Asia Sphere

The inaugural ceremony of the newly created Friendship Society of Japanese and Overseas Catholics, aiming at the solid union of the 30 million Catholics within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, will be held in the Catholic Church in Koishikawa-ku here on April 29.

Catholic representatives from all over the nation who are here at present to attend the national Catholic conference as well as representatives from interested governmental organs, will be present at the inauguration meeting.

The ceremony will also include the inauguration of the officers who are as follows: Honorary President, Tatsuo Doi, Archbishop of Tokyo; Honorary Vice-Presidents, Bishop Taguchi of Osaka and Bishop Yamaguchi of Nagasaki; President, Katsutaro Inabata, member of the House of Peers, and Vice-President, Colonel Sanya Hori.

It is learned that one of the chief incentives for the formation of the new body was the close cooperation which the Catholics in the Philippines are showing toward the reconstruction work supervised by the Japanese Army—the inauguration of the new organization being partly in reply to this sign of sincerity by the Catholic brethren in the Philippines.

Navy Funeral Rites Held

Domei

YOKOSUKA, April 27.—Joint funeral services for the naval war dead, who sacrificed their lives for the country in the War of Greater East Asia, were held this morning according to Buddhist rites in the conference room of the Yokohama Naval Station.

The services were attended by Admiral Takayoshi Kato, War Councilor, who represented the Navy Minister, and other leading naval officers.

Making New Bombers

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 26.—The features of the Ventura bomber now being produced in the United States and Canada are as follows, according to reports from New York:

Cruising radius: 1,000 miles.

Speed: Maximum 300 miles, cruising speed 250 miles.

Equipment: 8 to 10 guns.

Bomb-carrying capacity: total weight 2,500 pounds, including three 500-pound bombs and four 250-pound bombs.

SOVIET DISTRUSTS WAR ALLIES

(Continued From Page 1)

monthly, beginning October, 1941, arrived until February the following year. And only four months later some of those promised planes made their appearance in an Iraqi airfield.

U.S. Does Not Keep Promise

As for other Soviet-aid material such as rubber, wheat and leather, Britain has been sending them as it had promised but the United States has not. The Soviet Union strengthened the unloading capacity of the port of Murmansk, a keypoint of the Soviet-aid route in the North, in two months. If the work had been undertaken by Britain, it would have taken two years.

Wheat is the most important of the Soviet-aid goods. The shortage of this material was brought about in 1942 as a result of the loss of the Ukraine. Inasmuch as the arms production capacity of the Soviet Union is not to be thought lightly of, this country is now in need more urgently foodstuff than of war supplies.

Although the Soviet Union has concluded an agreement on material aid with the United States and Britain, it cannot help harboring suspicion as to the ultimate intentions of the Anglo American Powers, so long as the second front remains unformed and so long as the statesmen of the Munich Conference faction hold the leading positions in Britain.

Some British army officers are of the opinion that just as Britain is trying to oppress Germany at present, so will it be pressed by the necessity of oppressing and eliminating the Soviet Union in the future. The Soviet Union interprets this opinion as reflecting that of the British authorities.

True Intention Seen Through

In the light of such an anti-Soviet sentiment prevailing in Britain, especially among military circles, it is natural that the Soviet Union should be conducting its military operations in such a way that at the termination of the war, its national strength may not be completely consumed, while, on the other hand, trying to obtain as much material aid as possible from Britain. This is because the Soviet Union harbors misgivings about the conservative British statesmen and the American plutocracy.

As for the national life of the Soviet Union, it is so serious that the houses in Moscow had to dispense with heating throughout the winter season due to the shortage of coal. But the populace of the Soviet Union is enduring, without complaint, serious shortages of materials that we can hardly imagine. The Soviets clearly distinguish war efforts from other things. And the Soviet Government has been stressing the importance of war efforts with the slogan, "If we abhor the temporary difficulties at present, we shall lose the war. If we are beaten, we shall have to be tormented forever."

Infusion of War-Defeat Principle

The foreign correspondents staying in the Soviet Union were embarrassed by such strict censorship as had never been in other countries. Your correspondent complained of this. Soviet Vice-Chief Lozovsky of the Information Bureau replied:

"The Soviet Union is more concerned over the death of 50 Soviet soldiers than the dissatisfaction of 50 foreign correspondents."

The Soviet censorship is rather political than military. No criticism against Premier Stalin nor the Soviet Government is allowed.

Propaganda to Germany, Hungary, Rumania, and Spain is being conducted in ways according to special circumstances in those countries. What underlies this propaganda is the policy of infusing the war-defeat principle into the minds of enemy nationals. Unlike Britain, the Soviet radio does not speak to enemy nationals, saying "Miserable people deceived by leaders." The Soviet Union never adopts a lukewarm policy in propaganda warfare like Britain.

The internal propaganda is being staged far more earnestly than in Britain, but it is insipid and perfunctory. The Soviet Government is always endeavoring to impress upon the nation that the Red officers and men are the best fighters, so that the Soviet people entertain increasing self-confidence.

U.S., British Diplomats Fail

The majority of the foreign diplomats staying in the Soviet Union at the time of the commencement of the Reich-Soviet war underestimated the actual fighting power of the Soviets. This was especially the case with the then U.S. Ambassador Steinhardt, (now U.S. Ambassador to Ankara). Steinhardt's ignorance was intensified by the ignorance of the military attache to the American Embassy. The Ambassador was one of those who believed in the possibility of Moscow falling in autumn of 1941. He had no poltical sagacity at all. Only after the visit of Roosevelt's Special Envoy Hopkins to Moscow in July, 1941, did the American State Department receive correct information as to the circumstances in the Soviet Union. British Ambassador Cripps was also not the right man in the right place. The Soviet people are always holding greater suspicion against liberalistic statesmen like Cripps than against traditional conservative people.

It will be recalled that at the tripartite parley of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union in Moscow in September, 1941, the then Warplanes Production Minister Beaverbrook representing Britain attended the conference. His mission ended in complete failure. He could not at that time grasp the real meaning of the demand of Stalin who insisted, "the British Government should negotiate with me on the post-war European questions not in ambiguous words but on such a definite plan as can be made up into a blue print. The British Ambassador's inability to clearly understand Stalin was the greatest blunder in the Anglo-Soviet diplomatic negotiations. Stalin waited for the coming of a reply to his demand. Six weeks passed but no answer came. The Soviet newspapers suddenly grew anti-British in tone, and they went even to the extent of publishing an article from the German side saying that "the British bombing of the western area of Germany ended in a farce."

At the press conference held later, your correspondent asked Information Bureau Vice-Chief Lozovsky why the Soviet authorities assumed such an anti-British attitude. To this inquiry, he coolly answered that the Soviet nation had the right to give their free judgment on the British action. Following Eden's visit to Moscow, the relations between the Soviet Union and Britain somewhat improved. This was not due to any successful maneuvering of Eden but to the advantageous development of the winter campaign to the Soviet side.

Minnesota Governor Drafted by U.S. Navy

Harold Edward Stassen, governor of Minnesota, who is a lieutenant-commander in the reserve list of the United States navy was commissioned for active service on Friday by the United States Navy Department, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei which reported a telegram from Washington.

Stassen assumed the gubernatorial post of Minnesota in 1939 as the age of 32 years as the youngest state governor in the United States. He is a staunch supporter of Republican Wendell Willkie, and has drawn public attention as a strong Republican candidate for the presidential campaign in 1944.

The sudden commissioning of Stassen is viewed as President Roosevelt's unscrupulous strategy to push a strong opponent for the presidential election into obscurity from the political world, the dispatch commented.

50 Students Graduate From Training Center

Completing their training, some 50 students, children of nationals residing overseas, who comprised the third and fourth classes of the Training Center conducted by the Central Society for Overseas Nationals, were granted diplomas in the Center at Suginami ward here in a solemn graduation ceremony on Friday morning.

The graduation address was delivered by Lieutenant-General Akira Nara, head of the Center, while congratulatory messages were read by representatives of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister and other notables.

All the graduates, including ten from Tientsin, Nanking, Tsingtao, and Tsinan, will depart in the near future for the continent or the Southern Regions as employes of the Army and Navy or civilian firms.

OUR LANGUAGE HAS VITAL ROLE

Use of Japanese Said Requisite for Culture Of East Asia Sphere

The mission of the Japanese language is great and lofty, because it must be used as an indispensable medium to inculcate the true Japanese spirit and ideals in the hearts of native inhabitants in the South, commented Mitsutaro Jimbo, noted poet and author, after one year's experience in teaching Japanese to the native people, in Shonan, in an article entitled, "The future of the Japanese language in the South" contributed to the Mainichi. The article follows:

"English has been considered as one of the important subjects in school curriculums since the beginning of the Meiji Era up to the outbreak of the current war. The English language which had played an important role in the cultural life of the Japanese can be properly said to have played its last role in the War of Greater East Asia. In carrying out the rehabilitation task in Shonan, English has been used as the medium in conversation between the Japanese and the Malais.

"In spite of the fact that the English spoken by the Japanese is far from being fluent, the Malais understand it fairly well, partly due to their eagerness to understand the Japanese. However, it is also apparent that the native people's English is far from being perfect. Those who have specialized in English or have studied in England will undoubtedly notice that the English language used by the inhabitants of Shonan is far from correct or refined. It is not the language of the British, but something peculiar, which might be called 'colonial language.' English which was first introduced into the island as the language of the rulers has been distorted and deformed during the last 100 years by the peoples of various races and dialects living there.

"The British apparently introduced their own language merely for their convenience, totally ignoring the true mission of the language. Therefore they were indifferent to the degradation of the language. With the spreading of Japanese, considerable precaution is absolutely necessary in order that the same mistake is not made.

"The propagation of Japanese is being carried on so speedily and effectively that I am sure as much was achieved during the last one year as was the case with English for 10 years. The success of the propagation of Japanese is largely attributable to the Japanese national characteristic, that is, their friendly attitude toward the native people. The same attitude will surely characterize the Japanese policy in future in treating the Malais.

"The Japanese language, in course of its becoming popular among the people, is apt to be simplified or deformed to suit the convenience of miscellaneous races. I am extremely afraid of the degradation of Japanese when adopted by the native people. Some changes according to the variety of customs and races and the suitable simplification of honorific terms are unavoidable. However, the Japanese spirit carried by the language must be maintained at any cost.

"The Japanese language must act as a messenger to carry the true Japanese spirit to the Southern Regions. Then, what practical measures can be used to attain the special objectives of the Japanese language? Those Japanese language teachers who are to be dispatched to the South must be well qualified to carry out the specific mission of inculcating the Japanese spirit in the native people. They must be the ones who are determined to dedicate their all for the cause of the country. This is not the case only with the language teachers. It is applicable to all those who are to work in the southern regions. Through the spirit of self-sacrifice and loyalty of these workers the Japanese spirit will be implanted in the minds of the native people and will be further cultivated into beauty and grace.

"On this occasion I should like to suggest to the government authorities to consider some kind of plan for the construction of cultural research institutes in every occupied area, for cultivating the Greater East Asia culture. With proper propagation of culture, the true spirit expressed in, 'Hakko Ichiu,' will be widely and deeply rooted on the soil of Greater East Asia. In order to carry out this mission, young men of ability and high personality both in the government and civilian fields are most desirable."

Evatt Seeks More Help

Australian Minister of External Affairs Herbert V. Evatt, who is now in the United States, at a press conference held on Sunday again bemoaned for supply aid from the American Government to ease the Australian plight in the South Pacific, where the powerful Japanese Air Forces are now intensifying their operations, according to a Stockholm dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Minister Evatt expounded that unless Australia is supplied with munitions and other necessary war supplies, the co-strategies of the American and the Australian forces in their offensive against the Japanese Forces will never mature and also the affinity between the two Governments will lose its significance.

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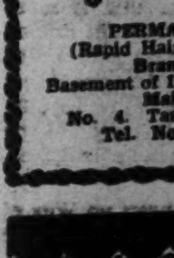

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The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

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BRITAIN BESET BY SHORTAGES ON ALL SIDES

Crumbling Empire Suffers Most of All From Lack Of Manpower

SITUATION SAID CRUCIAL

Steady Decline in Birth Rate Dooms British Race to Complete Defeat

In addition to successive unfavorable turns in the war situation, Britain now also faces two acute domestic troubles in connection with its manpower resources, the Nippon Sangyo Keizai, a leading metropolitan financial and industrial paper pointed out Monday, according to Domei.

The financial journal states that the gravest worry to the crumbling British Empire is the fast-dwindling shortage of its fighting power, including the fighting services as well as industrial labor.

Another cause for profound British worry is the remarkable lowering of the birth rate, a phenomenon which points to the complete fall of the British race sooner or later unless proper measures are taken to cope with it, the journal stated.

Final Limit Reached

Referring to a statement in a recent issue of "Economist" saying that labor in England has reached a certain final limit and that there is almost no way for the replenishment of manpower during 1943, the Nippon Sangyo Keizai pointed out that productivity, as well as the fighting strength, of Britain has attained the maximum limit with little prospect for further expansion.

The recent statement by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the Commons gives an eloquent explanation of the dilemma which confronts Britain at this moment, the journal declared, adding that Churchill in the Commons made the pessimistic forecast that one of the acutest worries facing England in the coming five decades or so will be the decline in birth rate.

Churchill, the paper said, further admitted that with the present decline of birth rate continuing for the next thirty years, England will be compelled to protect the old with the smaller number of laboring and warring population than at present.

This statement, the journal continued is nothing but a candid confession of the fatal agony confronting England.

According to figures compiled by the journal, the total population in England in June, 1939, immediately prior to the outbreak of the present war, aggregated 46,460,000 including 14,780,000 people of the working class (ages ranging from 14 to 64).

Number of Laborers

On the other hand, a recent report shows that the number of laborers and men in the fighting services in England at present stands at 22,000,000, a number which is about 50 per cent more than the really-available manpower on the basis of the foregong population figure, the paper stated.

Naturally, the journal said, the surplus labor is being supplied by females, an indication of the noticeable exhaustion of male manpower.

On the basis of a statement of Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labor, in the Commons early in February this year, the number of women who are engaged directly in munitions labor totals 8,670,000, including 3,500,000 who are either married or widows with children whose ages are younger than 14, the paper continued.

Only Family Women Left

Thus, it is plain that the mobilization of female labor in England, too, has a certain limit, the journal further asserted, adding that in the future England can only depend upon labor which may be available from the leisure hours of family women.

The dark prospect of the future population problem undoubtedly must be a greater cause of trouble for England than the present shortage of manpower, the journal declared.

The journal continued that Britain certainly will continue on the downgrade due to the scarcity in population within the coming 30 years.

The birthrate in England has been steadily declining since as far back as 1871 when it stood at 34.1

(Continued on Page 2)

War Turns Against the Foe In the South Pacific Sector

Anti-Axis Propaganda Backfires as Australia Complains of Inaction Despite Tall Boast by U.S.—Enemy Lacks Unity in Formulating Strategy

By Our Naval Commentator

The war situation in the Southwestern Pacific area has become more and more unfavorable of late for the anti-Axis forces with the intensified Japanese offensive against the strategic enemy bases there, while Washington is at a loss due to the wide rift existing between the opinions of the military leaders in the homeland and the authorities of the anti-Axis headquarters in Australia.

The battle on the Western Pacific Front has seen a phenomenal intensification since the beginning of April with the Imperial Air Units having launched positive offensive operations to score successive war results as have been announced by the Imperial Headquarters.

The remarkable achievements attained by the Japanese Navy Air Force in the period of a fortnight since the first bombing raid on Oro Bay, New Guinea, on March 28 comprised 170,000 tons of enemy shipping sunk and 196 aircraft shot down. These enormous losses have dealt a striking blow to the enemy commissary to his foremost front, and as the result, the enemy troops stationed on the islands of the Solomons Group and on the first line of the New Guinea Front have had their fighting strength greatly decreased due to the loss of war supplies whereby to bolster their resisting force.

Furthermore, the deadly blow dealt the enemy in the Pacific, along with the successive sinking of his shipping by Reich U-boats in the Atlantic, has proved fatal to the United States which is now frantically trying to maintain its prolonged commissary lines and diminishing shipping.

To maintain troops on land, be it noted, four tons of shipping are necessary for one soldier per month, or 40,000 tons for 10,000 troops. Therefore, the 170,000 tons of shipping losses sustained by America at the hands of the Imperial Forces have deprived 40,000 enemy soldiers of their supplies for one month. Therefore, the losses will prove a serious obstacle to the United States forces' operations in New Guinea.

In this connection, attention may be called to the false propaganda emanating from the enemy's side. While the peerless accuracy of the Imperial Headquarters' announcements is already known the world over, the anti-Axis Headquarters in Australia is still continuing to issue false communiques thereby to conceal the defeats from the general public of anti-Axis countries. Their policy is to play up their one-sided war results while keeping silence about their setbacks. It would do well for the enemy to remember that his tactics, however cunning, will lose effect when used too often.

A noteworthy fact recently witnessed is that the enemy headquarters has recently begun to issue "corrections" of its war bulletins. It is obvious that the enemy has employed this new "stratagem" to impress the public as if its announcements were correct and accurate, by aping the Imperial Headquarters of Japan which makes it its principle to frankly admit error as error and oversight as oversight and announces to the world to that effect.

Our enemy's new "tactics," is nothing but an imitation and as such, will not serve to deceive the general public successfully. Human psychology, be it noted, can be impressed by facts alone. It is indeed a pity that the anti-Axis nations are always fed with false information concocted by their Governments.

Speaking of false war communiques of the enemy, we may cite some glaring examples. With reference to the bombing raid on Milne Bay, New Guinea, on April 14, the Imperial Headquarters announced as follows:

"Imperial Navy Air Units on April 14 on reconnaissance discovered the arrival of an enemy transport fleet in Milne Bay, New Guinea, and mass-raided it. Another Unit made a surprise attack on the Rabi airfield. The following results have been scored:

"Sunk—4 transports
Sunk after suffering heavy damages and set ablaze—7 transports
Destroyed—Several small warcraft
Shot down—44 planes
Destroyed on the ground—10-odd planes
Military establishments blasted and set ablaze at 5 places.
Japanese loss during this period: 5 planes self-blasted."

Against this, the enemy headquarters in Australia brazenfacedly announced:

"As a result of the Japanese attack on Milne Bay, three ships were hit by Japanese bombs, some casualties caused, and a few shore installations damaged." Thus they tried to conceal the real war results.

In addition to this, the communique announced "brilliant war results" attained by anti-Axis forces such as the sinkings of Japanese destroyers and transports. It is ridiculous that the enemy authorities should be still sticking to their principle of distorting facts in a desperate attempt to bolster the morale of their people.

It is quite amusing to see that the fabricated war news issued by the anti-Axis authorities has been disproved by prominent anti-Axis leaders as well as press reports.

John Curtin, Prime Minister of Australia, is reported to have complained, "Though three months have elapsed since the Casablanca Conference, anti-Axis forces have launched no new operation. Australia is exposed to increasing menace."

Meanwhile, a Domei report from Stockholm on April 14 states that Captain Melvin J. Maas, a member of the United States House of Representatives from Minnesota, writing in the American Mercury severely criticized the U.S. authorities on their false announcements. Captain Maas wrote, "The United States Government and High Command have failed to announce the truth about the war situation in Guadalcanal. While the sinkings of four cruisers off Tulagi Island were simply due to the unpreparedness of the U.S. Fleet, the Navy Department's communique declared that these warcraft had been lost in an important landing operation."

A more marked opposition and disgust of the Americans against the persistent withholding of real facts of the war situation by the United States authorities were manifested in the recent resignation of 15 officials of the U.S. Office of War Information. The Philadelphia Inquirer in its April 17 issue reported that 15 staff members of the Writers' Division of the War Information Office had simultaneously resigned, giving the following reason for their action:

"The Government policy of zealously concealing the facts from the people cannot be said to be conducive to the rousing of a real fighting spirit among the general public. Leaving aside the question of the erroneous attitude of the War Information Office, we absolutely refuse to put up with a 'Yarn-Spinning War

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPANESE CUT EVERY ROUTE TO AID CHIANG

Chungking Practically Deprived Now of Assistance From The Outside

AIR TRAFFIC HARD HIT

Materials Which Come in Are Used Up by American Air Forces in China

Domei

RANGOON, April 25.—Recent Yunnan and Burma-Indian border operations by Imperial Japanese Forces resulted in the complete blocking of the so-called Chiang-aid routes and at the same time thwarted Anglo-American attempts to recapture Burma, well-informed local observers commented.

The Burma route which connects Paoshan, Lameng and Mangshih, it was recalled, was captured in May last year when the Imperial Forces marched into Mandalay.

Therefore, continued the same observers, following the loss of the Burma route, three other possible Chiang-aid routes remained, the Bhamo Route, running from Paoshan to Bhamo via Tengchung, the Chutang-Myitkyina Route and the Sikiang-India route which connects China and India via Sihand, Yungning with a point on the Brahmaputra River.

According to these observers, following the loss of the Burma route the Chungking regime attempted to facilitate traffic and communications with India over the Bhamo route and the Chutang-Myitkyina route.

However, as the result of the Japanese operations in Yunnan Province since February, these two routes came under the control of the Imperial Forces, stated the observers.

In their opinion the only remaining Chiang-aid route is the Sikiang-India route. This route, however, cannot be utilized due to heavy snowfalls in wintertime, and it will be several years before the route can be fully opened to traffic, the observers added.

Thus, the Chungking regime has now lost supply-routes necessary for the continuance of anti-Japanese resistance, stated the observers. Therefore, the Chungking regime is making frantic efforts to secure materials by means of air transportation from India.

However, materials available through this route do not yield much for the Chungking regime, these observers pointed out since it can hardly supply gasoline for the United States air forces in China.

In view of these circumstances, the plight of the Chungking regime will daily become worse, the local observers concluded.

Return From Comfort Trips

Fifteen members of the Japan Women's Association, who recently returned from extensive comfort trips to soldiers at the front in North and Central China, told vivid stories of their experiences to the leading officials of the association at the Gunjin Kaikan in Kudan.

The fifteen women, divided into two groups left here on February 24 and made comfort visits to field barracks of the Japanese soldiers in Taiyuan, Hsuchow, Nanking and other places in Central China.

JAPANESE FORCES NEARING END OF GREAT NORTH CHINA DRIVE; FOES NOW IN UTTER CONFUSION

Large Scale Bombing Operations Conducted On Lingling Airfield

CRUSHING BLOW DEALT

Army Air Units Mass Raid Powerful Enemy Base in Hunan Province

Japanese Army Air Units carried out large-scale bombing operations on the Lingling Airfield in Hunan Province on Saturday and dealt a crushing blow to the enemy air force, according to an announcement of the Press Section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China at noon, April 25, reports a Nanking dispatch to Domei on Monday. The announcement [illegible]ows:

"Army Air U[illegible] on the afternoon of April 24 mass-raided Lingling (Hunan Province) and in a duel with 11 enemy fighter planes then in the air conducted several effective attacks on all of the planes, bringing pressure to bear on the enemy throughout in a superior position. The war results follow:

"Shot down 3
(of which one is uncertain)
"Destroyed aground 1
"Our damage: Self-blasted 1 and not yet returned 1"

Kienow Again Bombed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE CHINA FRONT, April 25.—Japanese Army Air Units yesterday again raided Kienow, strategical enemy air base in northern Fukien Province, causing severe damage to runways and other important installations, it was reported today.

Fires broke out in several places, it was further disclosed.

BIG 10-DAY SPORT MEET IS HELD IN PHILIPPINES

Athletes Vie for Honors in Various Events at Manila's Rizal Stadium

Domei

MANILA, April 24.—With the advent of spring, athletes will vie for honors in various sporting events such as golf, baseball, volleyball, basket-ball and field events which will be held here beginning tomorow.

For 10 days starting from April 25, the Japanese-Philippine amateur golf championships will be held at the Wakwak course in the outskirts of the city with the participation of 65 crack Japanese and Filipino golfers including Eddy Vargas, 17-year-old son of the Chief Administrator.

On May 1, the intersectional athletic meet of the Philippine Government office will be held at the Rizal Stadium. In this meet, more than 1,000 selected athletes from all the Government offices will compete for the championship pennants in baseball, volley-ball, field games as well as basket-ball.

Flyer Returns Safely To His Base After Landing In Enemy Territory

Commander Hayashino Is Forced to Land in Recesses Of Taihang Range, But Quickly Repairs Engine and Takes Off in Face of the Foe

The versatility and daring of flight-commander Tamisaburo Hayashino, who returned safely to his base after being forced to land his plane in a precarious enemy zone in the recesses of the Taihang Range, was disclosed in a Domei dispatch from an undisclosed front in Shansi Province on Monday.

The gripping story was related in gist as follows:

"Rough weather seriously impeded the operations of the Imperial Wild Eagles. Ominous clouds raced madly through the skies above the Taihang Range like angered evil spirits. The Wild Eagles fought against the tempest and worked in close collaboration with the land forces.

"During the surprise-attack on Linchi on Friday, flight-commander Hayashino and his squadron of X X planes showered the fleeing enemy with a rain of lead. Commander Hayashino parted from his squadron and set out alone to reconnoiter the enemy positions which were scattered throughout this area.

"Suddenly, the motor of his machine stopped dead. There were no hopes of finding any safe spot for landing in the mountainous terrain which lay under him. However, the cool-headed flyer calmly scanned the rough country below him, and was rewarded by detecting a small field where he was able to land safely.

"He immediately repaired the engine, and started on foot to scout the enemy positions in the vicinity.

"Upon being discovered by enemy soldiers, he rushed back to his waiting plane, and hurriedly made a difficult take-off before the very eyes of his pursuers who were only X meters away, and returned safely to his base."

TERROR RAIDS FAIL TO AFFECT GERMANS

Dr. Goebbels Praises Morale of Reich People in Spite of Barbaric Attacks by Enemy

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, April 23.—Reich Minister Dr. Goebbels dedicates his latest article in the weekly, Das Reich, to the problems of aerial warfare, and at the same time bestows unlimited praise on the German civilian population in the areas affected by the British terror raids. Revealing that on his recent visit to Essen, he spent only half of his time at the conference table while the other half was spent among the people hit hardest by these attacks, Dr. Goebbels said that he saw many examples of quiet heroism, flaming hatred against the enemy, burning confidence in victory, faith and trust in the Fuehrer and, moreover, a modesty and reticence in their wishes and demands which had moved him deeply.

Although what the men, women and children had to go through here amounted to far more than the sufferings in other sections of the population in Germany in the course of the war, the population, nevertheless, accepted these additional heavy burdens with impassionate heroism as a whole deserving the greatest admiration. It was, therefore, a grave mistake of the enemy to suppose that they could in any way weaken the morale of the German people by their terror attacks from the air.

German People Prepared

The German people knew only too well what all of them had to undergo in this war. They have come to know the enemy by now far better, not by his humanitarian phrases, but by his inhuman actions. If one wanted to form a complete and realistic picture of the war in its entirety, Dr. Goebbels emphasizes, then one must have the courage to face the new problems arising from aerial warfare.

It was not too much to say that certain cities in the west were actual theaters of war. These cities had the right to expect that they receive any and all help which the Reich is able to give and which is necessary for their protection. Pointing out that the cities in western Germany were now placed in a position, similar to that of the fighting front, Dr. Goebbels declares that the only logical conclusion from this was that these areas must also be treated as the front, that is they can claim, as a result of the increase of duties, an increase in their rights.

There were many districts in the Reich which thus far had only felt the normal hardships of the war and whose sacrifices could in no way be compared with those, made by the terrorized western provinces. None could therefore, Dr. Goebbels stressed have any objection if the general standard of living of the other dis-

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U.S. EDITOR FAVORS CARVING OF BRITAIN

Chicago Publisher Would Incorporate Self-Governing Dominions Into U.S.

Colonel Robert McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, in a signed article printed in the Sunday Tribune on April 25, advocated the division of the British Empire and emphasized the need of including England and its self-governing dominions into the United States, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei. His opinion in the article is summarized as follows:

"If England, Canada, Australia and others really hope to maintain closer connections with the United States in foreign policy, national defense, trade, currency and other crucial issues, they had better be included into the United States as new States. The Union of South Africa, however, is difficult to be included into this country, because the leaders of that country are entertaining an opinion which is different from that of our leaders on the freedom of mankind."

McCormick's opinion on the division of the British Empire was aired for the first time when he was interviewed on April 20 by Willard Wiener, a reporter of the New York Newspaper P.M. When McCormick's opinion was made public through a New York correspondent for the Daily Mail, London, on April 21, it created a considerable sensation among the British. The article appearing in the Sunday Tribune corroborates the P.M. story and will cause further flurry among the British public, the Domei dispatch adds.

The detailed cable sent by the Daily Mail correspondent in New York to his paper is substantially as follows:

"Robert McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, when interviewed by Willard Wiener, of the P.M. on April 20, aired his opinion that his paper would start a campaign favoring the incorporation of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Wales and Scotland into the United States. Thinking his opinion as very unusual, I saw Wiener to verify his story. Wiener told me that McCormick was not joking but was quite serious.

"When the P.M. reporter said that isolationism is dead in the United States, McCormick answered in a scrupulous way that he is ready to start a movement to incorporate the British Empire into the United States. Wiener further asked how the British Empire can be incorporated. McCormick earnestly answered that the United States might guarantee a republican form of government for a territory to be incorporated.

"Then Wiener suggested that McCormick's opinion is the same as

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Commander of Fifth Army Surrenders; Head Of 40th Captured

SUFFER HEAVILY

Enemy Troops Flee Into Mountain District But Are Pursued and Destroyed

The large-scale campaign of annihilation started on the midnight of April 20 by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China against the Chungking 24th Group Army, entrenched firmly in the Taihang mountain district, is gradually coming to an end as the attacking forces have scored brilliant results in the brief period of seven days, according to a dispatch to Domei from an undisclosed South Shansi front on Monday.

The enemy forces have now been thrown into confusion beyond control, as a result of the surrender of Sun Tien-ying, commander of the newly-organized Fifth Army, the capture of Hou Yu-yang, commander of the guerilla forces of the 40th Army, the surrender of Wu Suiting, commander of the 24th Division, the killing of Hu Chang-ching, commander of the 45th Division, in action, and many other reverses experienced on the battlefields.

Penetrated Into Lingchuan

Early on April 21 crack Japanese units penetrated into Lingchuan, the main stronghold of the 27th Army, and caused its headquarters to move elsewhere, trapping the enemy remnants in the neighboring district of Lingchuan. Another unit which went into action at a point along the Peking-Hankow Railway advanced northward and reduced Linchi, where the headquarters of the newly-organized Fifth Army was located, on April 23. The third Japanese unit headed southward. After dislocating the enemy from the district southwest of Suiyehchen, the unit thrust into Linhsien late on the afternoon of April 21. Without relaxation the unit continued its advance toward Hochienchen expecting to annihilate the 40th Army led by Ma Fa-wu.

Trapped on three sides and unable to withstand the furious onslaughts of the raiding forces, the enemy troops fled into the mountain district west of Linchi. After a hot chase, the Japanese forces caught up with the fleeing Chungking troops at Lichiachai, Peichiatsun, Chiyangchuang, Tungyukow and Tienchiaching and annihilated them.

Sun Tien-ying, commander of the newly-formed 5th Army, finally surrendered to a certain unit on April 24. The Seirenji Unit captured Hou Yu-yang, commander of the guerilla troops, and the Shiratake Unit captured Wu Sui-ting, commander of the 24th Division. On the same day other Japanese units captured Wang Sui-ching, commander of the 3rd Division, and Wang Yu-ying, commander of the 4th Division.

Mop-up Started

A large-scale mopping-up operation was started early on the morning of April 25 over the mountain district. The enemy 40th Army was dealt a severe blow. The Yoshimura and Tsurumi Units annihilated the remnants of the 27th Army near Wuchiawan and caused the commander of the enemy 45th Division, Hu Chang-ching, to be killed in action.

The composite results scored by the Kitagami Unit operating in the Taihang front, as of April 20, follow, according to Domei:

Captives 3,200; dead bodies abandoned 1,000; war trophies—rifles 1,000; rifles ammunition 22,000; pistols 1,700; light machine guns 330; heavy machine guns 3; trench mortars 3; hand grenades 1,010; wireless apparatuses 6; telephone apparatuses 30; uniforms 2,100; war horses 220; and others.

U.S. Positions Bombed

The positions of the American forces located northwest of Buna, New Guinea, were bombed by the Imperial Air Forces on Sunday, it was announced by the United States Navy Department on the same day, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei in relaying a report from Washington.

Today's Press Comments

Monday, April 27, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Anglo American Post-War Policy

NIPPON SANGYO—It is reported, on the one hand, that the anti-Axis post-war food policy conference proposed by the United States Government had been postponed on account of the replies of the countries invited to the conference not yet having arrived but, on the other, that it will open as scheduled on April 27. For the present we cannot judge which is true but it is certain at least that the conference will convene sooner or later. The post-war food problem forms one of the series of post-war discussions being used by the United States and Britain to offset the miserable war realities, of a piece with the international currency issue and the world aviation conference expected to be held shortly.

It is quite obvious that these discussions are aimed at giving the impression that the anti-Axis nations are certain of ultimate victory in total disregard of the fact that the Axis nations are dominating all the fronts the world over, on the whole, whatever the minor and local conditions. They are addressed not only to their own peoples but to those of neutral and enemy countries as well, in order to camouflage their poor and confused war aims and to embody their design to secure the positions of control after the war in their economic policies.

Exactly what the Council on post-war food measures has got to do will be seen from the fact that the country sponsoring the council is America, and that it is up to America to see that the anti-Axis

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CHINA'S PEACE DRIVE DUE TO PATRIOTISM

Motivated by Sun Yat-Sen's Principles, States Industry Minister Mei

The leaders of the National Government's Peace Movement are motivated by a firm patriotism and an undaunted revolutionary spirit, Mei Sze-Ping, Industry Minister, affirmed in a radio speech, Central Press Service reported.

"Their collaboration with Japan," he declared, "is based upon these qualities. As patriots, we love China first, and then East Asia, just as Japanese patriots love Japan first, and then East Asia."

The Industry Minister's address was delivered under the title, "A Review of the Three Years Since the Government's Return to the Capital."

"At the outset of the Peace Movement, its leaders were attacked and reviled," Minister Mei said, "but we are not compromisers. Unless men of character work together, nothing can be achieved.

"But only when the patriots of these two nations join hands can there be true Sino-Japanese cooperation, and only then can there be realization of a Co-Prosperity Sphere in the East."

Sun's Principles Stressed

Minister Mei denied that the leaders of the Peace Movement are opportunists. He stated that they are deep political thinkers and their thinking is based on Dr. Sun Yat-sen's "Three Peoples' Principles," which are to emancipate China from the shackles of Anglo-American imperialism.

This must be achieved with the cooperation of Japan and the Minister pointed out that this has been expounded in Dr. Sun's principle of Pan-Asianism. "This is the reason that the Peace Movement paradoxically led China into the paths of war," he added and that fact is undeniable manifestation of China's determination to drive Anglo-American imperialism out of her territory.

"While thinkers may be brutally murdered, their thoughts will live on. For the past three years' many people have died as martyrs to the Peace Movement, but the cause has not been injured. On the contrary, it has been gaining greater and still greater momentum."

In the short period of three years, the National Government has achieved wonders, the Minister stressed. The National Government has recovered the territories lost by the Chungking regime and it has regained the national rights that Chungking surrendered. The National Government has kept intact the property of 200,000,000 Chinese, who were deserted by Chungking.

"Motivated by ideals, the National Government has not had to resort to propaganda to win the hearts of the people," he declared. "We have been guided by our consciences. It is by conscience that we are winning the people."

THE SHELLING OF CANTON ISLAND

Imperial Submarine Reduced Airfield to Ruins and Blasted Seaplane Tender and Floating Air Base

By HOGARAKA HIRATE
Of the Navy Press Corps

From the X X base in the Southwestern Pacific—The X X submarine of the Imperial Navy made a dash against Canton island in the Phoenix group on January 23 and again on the 31st of the same month, and demonstrated the fact that Japan is dominant over the island whose defenses the enemy has been strengthening for some time with a view to using it as a base from which to act to restore his lost ground in the Southwestern Pacific.

In the first action the courageous craft bombarded and severely damaged the enemy airfield.

In the second attack the undersea craft attacked a large enemy seaplane tender the floating air base, damaging both severely.

What follows is from the record kept by the submarine of its actions on January 23 and 31:

"We should have come to the neighborhood of Canton Island. But nothing like an island was visible. The eye of the look-out men glared.

"At X o'clock the look-out man shouted: 'I seem to see a black thing at an angle of 20 degrees to the left.'

Tender Is Sighted

"We got near the black thing, thinking that it might be an island. It was not an island. It was a 10,000-ton enemy seaplane tender.

"There was nothing to be observed in the neighborhood that suggested even in the remotest manner that there was an island.

"The commander had been peering through the periscope. His right eye was now caught by a water tank looming on the horizon. There was no doubt that we had come upon Canton Island.

"Overhead there were three large-size planes in formation, continuing to watch for the enemy.

"Before us was a bombardment, to be made in the night. But the objective was an enemy air base, and we had to make a surprise attack on it.

"There was a commander with his decision. The men under him had the highest order of training.

"Beautiful tranquillity growing only out of self-confidence, was depicted on the faces of the commander and his men. Everyone in the vessel was calmly waiting for the time to strike.

"Rising higher and higher were the spirits of these men who like workers in other Imperial Navy submarines were absolutely confident in their ability to do away with the enemy at the first sight of him.

"The night of the bombardment which everybody in the craft had been looking forward came at last.

"The beams of light from the beacons of the enemy air base on the water were tracing the sky.

"A group of gunners had for some time been on the upper deck where they had gone to in their anxiety to let the enemy see what a shell from an Imperial Navy submarine was like. They began to haul shells up to the deck.

In Full Moon

"Presently the sea was under the light of a full moon. It was wonderful to watch the waves sparkle in resplendent silver.

"Afar on the horizon sprawled the island like a narrow sash. Two or three coconut trees and a water tank were all that was visible ashore.

"The buzzer of the ship rang loud and clear. It was the signal for all men to be at their posts.

"They were just on the verge of a dash against the enemy.

"The order came: Prepare for an artillery fight."

The gunners, their heads wearing the towels from the ship's shrine where they had been purified, went with the agility of a squirrel to the guns.

The chief gunner shouted: "We are ready for an artillery fight."

"There was a skilful maneuvering of the vessel by the commander.

"He had the boldness to get the ship within x x meters of the island.

"At x minutes past x o'clock the firing commenced. There was the first big shell that told. A second. A third.

"The blinding brightness of the light that shot out from where these shells dropped told a tale of their effectiveness.

"The beacons of the enemy airfield had gone out. Manifestly the enemy was at a loss to know what to do with us in a surprise attack upon him.

"There was no enemy plane to hinder us.

"A total of x x shells were fired on the enemy on the island.

"The enemy ground airfield was in ruins.

"Our ship having done its work, went out to sea.

"A week's time passed.

"We again went to the island. This time our task was to attack the enemy air-base on the water.

"The enterprise was carried out in full knowledge of the fact that after our first attack the enemy must be closely on his guard.

"The look-out man was wearing a most serious face. It looked as though he considered that on his power of vision depended the fate of all of us. His eye rested on the horizon.

"A half-moon was overhanging what looked like the island. It occurred to us that the moon was out to see how we fought.

"We had luck. Through the glasses we could see the enormous grey figure of the enemy seaplane tender we had discovered on the sea a short time before.

"It was hiding in the recess of the bay.

"The information went from end to end of our vessel that the seaplane tender was in the bay.

"Every one in our ship thanked his stars that an opportunity had opened before him to take violent hold of the enemy.

"Words of encouragement were spoken to the gunners by their comrades.

"With the gunners in position to engage in an artillery fight, our vessel was headed for the spot where the enemy vessel was moored.

"The chief gunner who had grasped what was to concentrate fire upon, was seen directing his men with a voice full of confidence.

"The muzzles of the guns were turned in the direction of the enemy vessel.

"The commander warned his men that the enemy was sure of resisting this time, and wanted them to be prompt in action.

"By this time we could see the enemy tender without the help of glasses.

"The gunners waited anxiously for orders to fire.

"The enemy had learned from the previous attack by our vessel to have light control observed by all on the island.

"When we got near to the island, all was black on it.

"By luck there was a moon which lit up the island.

"Now before us stood the seaplane tender and a floating air base quite visible to the naked eye.

Bombardment Begins

"Presently the bombardment began. The enemy vessel was placed in outline against the powder smoke.

"A number of shots was seen to land on the bridge of the enemy vessel. Red flames started.

"At intervals of bombardment we heard the booming of large guns in the direction of the land airfield.

"After the enemy ship was blasted at severely we had our main guns turned to the enemy air base on the water. Shell after shell was fired on it. Some of them set military establishments ablaze.

"When we had fired a number of shells, a red flare was observed at an angle of X X degrees to the right. It was a plane.

"The look-out man looked hard.

"The next moment our vessel went under water. We were moving at a slow pace under the water, happy in the thought that we had done the job well and achieved great results."

OLD EAST-WEST TIES CLEAR FROM GOETHE

Timeless Connection of Asia, Europe Evidenced by Scholar's 'West-Eastern Divan'

(Editor's Note: The following is an article by Dr. Hans Heinrich Schaeder, a professor at Berlin University, on Goethe's "West-Eastern Divan" as documentary evidence of the timeless connection between East and West. Dr. Schaeder is well-known for his researches concerning Goethe's connection with the Orient, which appeared in book form under the title of "Goethe's Erlebnis des Ostens". Professor Schaeder is not a one-sided specialist. Rather is he a writer who is keenly alive to the present and the results of his researches are brought to bear upon the present in a manner that is both vivid and interesting. Other works from his pen include "Chesra der Schreiber", "Iranica, der Vordere Orient" and "Die Orientforschung und das Abendlaendische Geschichtsbild".)

The happenings of our day plainly reveal the affinity between Europe and Asia, those two old continents of historical fame. In the joint struggle for their survival and in their determination to expel the foreign usurper, the chief powers of Europe and Asia have entered into an alliance that was first apprehended by the western mind some two hundred years ago. Before that time the attention of the European nations had chiefly been centered around those nations that had emerged from the conflicts, attendant on the fall of the Roman empire and that of its medieval German successor.

Russia Not Known

Few people there were in the 18th century who knew anything about Russia, although she had stepped tempestuously on to the stage of European history as a belligerent in the war of the North. Closer by far to the peoples of Europe were those countries of West Asia, including the Holy Land, whose history since ancient times had been associated with that of Europe.

Had not the wish to regain for Christendom the holy sepulchre and other sacred spots led to the great adventure of the crusades? True, at the dawn of the new age men's horizons widened with the discovery of new sea routes and continents and their knowledge of geography was considerably extended. This did not, however, immediately affect the self-importance of western Europe which was proud of its long history.

New Vistas Opened

This state of affairs changed completely in the 18th century. The ancient cultures of India and China burst into the vision of western civilization, opening up new vistas to the western mind with its traditional cosmopolitan interest in foreign peoples. What a wonderful spectacle does that age present to our eyes! From all over Europe men came to the fore, impelled by an urge to extend their knowledge of the universe, to probe the mysteries of the East, to visit its lands, to study its races, languages and literature.

The result of their labors is the picture of the world, confronting us today. The western mind thus demonstrated the peculiar power of rising above itself and its own immediate environment to an appreciation and recognition of the intrinsic qualities of other races.

The great intellectual movements of the 18th century are best reflected in Goethe's life work. The penetration of the East that took place in his time had from his earliest years been a never failing source of interest to Goethe and even in his old age he returned time and again to the contemplation of this fascinating subject.

Whenever some event or other stirred Goethe's innermost being to the very depths, he was wont to express his emotions in literary form. This equally applies to the stimulus he received from his oriental studies. It is common knowledge that Goethe was well versed in ancient Greek and Roman art, but comparatively few know of his spiritual excursions into the East although they are equally worthy of notice.

Read Bible Throughout

The bible, which he had read as a boy and indeed throughout his life as a historical document of the human race, early familiarized him with the East. At a later period of of his life, Goethe was drawn to the sublime, mysterious figure of Mohammed, the prophet of the Arabs, and did not, like many of his contemporaries, look upon him as a fanatic or even as an adventurer.

Goethe welcomed the first translations of Indian dramas and lyrics that made their appearance in Europe around the end of the century. He was not interested, however, in Indian plastic art with its confusing multiplicity of forms. On the other hand he was deeply impressed by books on Eastern travels and followed with interest the progress of Oriental research in Germany and elsewhere.

However, a special stimulus was needed to make Goethe's oriental studies one of his main interests in life and to inspire him to write his "West-Eastern Divan." This book of poems is intended to show the affinity between Western and Eastern poetry. Written with all the freshness of youth in the poet's seventieth year, this book was published in 1819 and, as might be expected, was received by some critics with distinct disapproval. Never before had a western poet penetrated so deeply into the atmosphere of the East. An increasingly large circle of admirers, however, welcomed this collection of poems as one of the finest books of German verse and as documentary evidence of the timeless connection between western Europe and the Orient.

Studies Hafiz's Poems

In the spring of 1814 a translation of Hafiz's poems was published in Germany. Goethe read them and felt immediately transported in spirit to the East. He had discovered in the Persian poet a genial mind, a twin soul, and felt it incumbent on him to compete with Hafiz in his own poetic sphere. The Persian poet had extolled in his poems what was still desirable and beautiful in life, although he lived in a turbulent age of wars and revolutions, the same conditions in fact which Goethe himself had experienced.

Hafiz's poetry however soars beyond the confines of earthly and human things. It reveals how a mysterious, divine order penetrates the material world where, bursting into light, it illuminates everything. Goethe felt attracted by the power of the Persian poet to express reality symbolically and to pass from the natural to the supernatural and back again, for he himself had always striven in the same direction.

Stirring Emotional Experience

While still under the influence of Hafiz's poems, Goethe revisited the scenes of his youth on the Main and Rhine after an absence of many long years. It was then that he met Marianne von Willemer, an emotional experience that stirred him profoundly. He immortalized her as Suleika in his "West-Eastern Divan."

With a view to familiarizing himself with Hafiz's world, Goethe began his researches into the history and literature of West Asia, a fascinating task that engaged his attention for many years. He also resumed his former research work, recording his data in the notes and essays which take up more than half of the "West-Eastern Divan." These essays are Goethe's most notable attempt at giving a survey of an important historical association and they mark an epoch in the German efforts to bring about a better understanding of the East.

Britain Beset By Shortages

(Continued From Page 1)

(per 1,000 population), the paper pointed out.

The birth rate in England came down to 15.3 in 1937, and the lowering of the death rate, for which British authorities are engrossed in finding proper measures, is not sufficient to make up for the steadily falling birth rate.

Population Increase Falls

With 1,560,000 in 1920 as the top, the natural increase of population in England fell to 1,190,000 in 1937, the paper pointed out.

There is little doubt that the death rate must have heavily increased and the birth rate sharply declined since the outbreak of the war, the journal further stated, and the natural population increase in England must have been subjected to an irrecoverable setback.

Frantically as Churchill and his followers preach the imperative need of births and the protection of juveniles, the journal continued, the blows of war must be too heavy and acute on England. As the war steadily reaches its climax, the future of England inevitable grows increasingly dark and the population problem, bringing with it the fast-receding supply of manpower, will direct the British Empire to swift to ruin, the journal concluded.

WAR TURNS AGAINST THE FOE

(Continued From Page 1)

Information Office.' We repeat again that a 'fibber' Information Office will never lead to victory."

In the meantime, an outcry against the pretended optimism of the American military authorities over the Pacific war was raised by no less a person than Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, who declared at a meeting at Princeton on April 20 that the Japanese position in the Southwestern Pacific area has been solidified to such an extent that the United States Navy alone cannot destroy.

A more amusing story in this connection is that the U.S. Navy Department recently decided to have the color of naval officers' fatigue-dress be changed from khaki to greyish-blue, because the naval authorities have discovered in several months of real fighting that greyish-blue is less conspicuous than khaki over the sea. The decision of the U.S. Navy bespeaks of the fact that American seamen presuppose they will be dealt a fatal blow by the Imperial Navy and are mentally overwhelmed by the Imperial Forces. It would do well for the American naval leaders to learn that the change in the color of officers' uniforms will not contribute in the slightest degree to the increase of fighting strength.

Meanwhile, we cannot overlook the glaring discord existing between the anti-Axis leaders and the army authorities in Australia over the question of their world strategy. While United States Navy Secretary Colonel Frank Knox boastingly declared that Southwestern Pacific waters are rigidly guarded by the United States naval forces, General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, said that the war situation on the Pacific Front will be decided by air arms rather than by naval forces. "The success or failure of the war in the Southwestern Pacific," stated MacArthur, "hinges on the proper combination of land forces and air arms."

The rift between the two enemy leaders was made more conspicuous when United States Secretary of War Colonel Henry L. Stimson declared that the air force in the same area will be strengthened immediately.

To all appearances, a rift still remains among the anti-Axis authorities over the concrete strategic principles to be employed in their war against Japan, for while Australia has given positive approval to the "Europe First Principle" decided on at the Casablanca Conference, Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, expressed his dissatisfaction and complaints to President Roosevelt for the failure on the part of America to send enough arms to the Southwestern Pacific.

Evidently, the developments of the war call for a clear decision on the part of the enemy upon the principle of "Germany First" or "Japan First" as the composite anti-Axis fighting strength cannot be fully displayed so long as this question remains undecided.

In the light of the fact that unity of strategy is the keynote to victory, the conflicts existing in the enemy camp over its strategic plans will present to the world material of great interest.

Terror Raids Fail To Affect Germans

(Continued from Page 1)

tricts is sacrificed partly to help the air-endangered territories.

U-Boat Weapon Stressed

Pointing out that Germany had the sinister weapon of the u-boats at her disposal, which, at this very moment was delivering heavier blows against England than the latter's air-warfare could do against Germany, he stated that the u-boat was carrying on a real act of war, i.e. man against man instead of fighting women and children as was the case with the air attacks. He moreover pointed out that Germany's measures against the aerial warfare were not only of a defensive nature.

The time was not yet ripe to discuss what other measures Germany had in preparation in order to answer these enemy terror attacks in a way the enemies fully deserved and which would be wholly convincing. It had always been the policy of the German command to let actions speak louder than words with regard to their future intentions. That would some day also be true in the case of aerial warfare. The anger and fury, accumulating among the German people and its leaders as a result of the British air attacks, would be expressed at an appropriate time, Dr. Goebbels stated in conclusion.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

countries have supplies of arms and food.

At the moment America is supplying 25 percent of what is produced by its farming population to the anti-Axis countries. The United States Secretary of Agriculture would increase this proportion to 50 per cent if the anti-Axis countries can have any hope to realizing their purpose. What the purpose of the anti-Axis countries is not clear.

But what America is after is an increase in farm produce. The American people still retain memories of the depression which gripped them when their farmers were producing much. The idea of the American leaders would seem to be to have the countries which are fighting on their side today to take as much farm produce as possible from America after the war. That would be convenient to America since it could hope to perpetuate the condition under which the anti-Axis countries are at its beck and call.

The Atlantic Charter has shown numerous defects and contradictions since the recent dispute between the Soviet Union and Poland. It has lost its charm as a war objective common to the anti-Axis countries. This has motivated the United States and Britain to put up a new signboard and they are making a futile effort to consolidate the unity of the anti-Axis camp. It is laughable that a situation going against the objective of strengthening the war front is being created in the camp.

Laval Meets Brinon

French Premier Pierre Laval completed important deliberations in Paris with Ferdinand de Brinon and other government leaders on matters concerning domestic and international policies on Friday, according to a Paris dispatch to Domei.

JAPANESE GOODS PROVE POPULAR IN INDO-CHINA

European-Made Articles Completely Ousted From Market in Various Cities

Domei

HANOI, April 25.—With the recent importation of large quantities of Japanese-made articles by French Indo-China, the European-made articles which were hitherto prosperous on the French Indo-China market have now been completely driven out from the market, and the Japanese articles are being sold at various places in Hanoi and other places in French Indo-China.

At the department stores here, Japanese sundry goods such as various cotton articles, toilet goods, table wares and others, are being sold and proving to be very popular among the people in French Indo-China.

On the other hand, the Japanese motion pictures have also become popular among the Annamese. Especially Japanese news reels, describing battle scenes fought at various places in East Asia are welcomed by the general Annamese.

A preview of the 'Naval Battles of Hawaii and off Malai' released here recently, attracted keen attention on the part of all the citizens and they are eagerly awaiting the show of that Japanese picture.

Exempt From Taxation

BERLIN.—The estates of Germany's war dead are exempt from taxation, the German Finance Ministry announced.

U.S. Editor Favors Carving of Britain

(Continued From Page 1)

the division of the British Empire. To this McCormick answered that his job is not to guarantee the security of the British Empire. He said that Australia, New Zealand Canada, Scotland and Wales could become States like North Dakota or South Dakota. America needs a little more states than 48 States."

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PEACE MOVEMENT IS SUCCESS IN CHINA

Bandits and Guerillas Wiped Out in Rural Areas as Peace Restored

Restoration of peace and order in the peace zones, as a direct result of the rural pacification movement of the last three years inaugurated by the Nanking Government has enabled the common people to carry on their normal existence and trade and to enjoy complete security for their lives and property which had formerly been menaced by Communist-bandits and guerilla units, states Central Press Service.

Since China's entry into the war on the side of Japan, the Rural Pacification Campaign has taken on added significance because the extension of the movement has added fresh strength to the National Government in making contributions to the War efforts.

Authoritative quarters contrasted the grave dangers to life and property that had existed in such areas before the Rural Pacification Movement was started three years ago with the peaceful rural areas of today.

Bandit and guerilla hordes that used to prowl the countryside molesting, extorting and humiliating the people, have now been completely wiped out from the peace zones and have not the slightest chance to stage a "come back" or to resume their predatory activities.

Launched in 1941

The Rural Pacification Movement was launched following a unanimous decision adopted by the Central Political Council on May 11, 1941. The avowed aim of the movement has been to "restore public peace and order" and to "improve the livelihood of the people." The Movement was formally inaugurated by July the same year, starting with the Kiangsu areas, along the lower reaches of the Yangtze River, with the close cooperation of the Japanese Army Units.

The lower reaches of the Yangtze River and the Lake Tai (Taihu) areas, with a total area of 35,000 square kilometers and a population of over 5,600,000, and farmlands aggregating 15,000,000 mow. The railway mileage in these areas total 445 kilometers, the highways 750 kilometers, while the waterways total 1,400 kilometers, with a coastline of 230 kilometers.

The yearly output of wheat and rice in the same areas average 27,600,000 piculs, while the number of primary and middle schools total over 1,000 with an enrolment of over 200,000 students.

Not only have Communist bandits and guerillas been completely wiped out from these areas, but peace and order has been completely restored and the proper administrative machinery instituted to exercise jurisdiction over these areas it was pointed out.

"The people who had formerly fled from these areas as a direct result of banditry and guerilla activities have gradually returned to their homelands, because the rural areas are now recovering its former aspect of peaceableness and normal farming and trading activities," the observers stated.

Embraces Shanghai Areas

During July, 1942, the Movement was extended from the Kiangsu areas (in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River) to the southeastern zones of Lake Tai, and by August the same year it was further extended to embrace the Shanghai environs. The Movement has since been extended to wider and wider areas in Chekiang province.

As Communist-banditry and guerilla activities are wiped out, the peace zones have been correspondingly enlarged to cover more and more territory.

With a view to simplifying administration under the local Governments, the Rural Pacification Commission, which had full charge of the Movement, was abolished in November 1942, and the direction and supervision of the Movement in the various provinces has since been entrusted to the provincial Government authorities concerned.

"The Rural Pacification Movement, however, also aims at enabling China, especially since her entry into the war, to make her contributions to the Sino-Japanese joint war efforts and at promoting nation-wide peace," the competent authorities emphasized.

"In order, therefore, that China may contribute more and more to the common war efforts," they added, "extension of the peace zones and rehabilitation of rural economy is of vital importance."

Dr. Chu to Depart

Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, who arrived here on April 12 to attend the second East Asia Medical Conference, is scheduled to leave the capital for home on Wednesday.

INSIDE AMERICA

Roosevelt Regime, in Senile State of Decay, Finds Foes On All Sides—Public Growing Bitterly Resentful

There is a plethora of symptoms that the Roosevelt regime is in a senile state of decay despite its usual blatant hyperboles, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei dated April 25.

Since the outbreak of war, President Roosevelt has been striving to strengthen the home structure and to increase the production of munitions by compiling astronomical figures for the United States budget. On the other hand, the inflationary tendency is steadily intensifying and the lack of manpower is upsetting all the neat calculation of Washington experts.

The presidential order issued on April 8 for the stabilization of prices was a measure aimed at remedying the defects in the economic makeup of America under the Roosevelt Administration. In the political field, too, antagonism to the New Dealers is gradually breaking cover. Especially the Opposition in Congress is annoying the Administration by rejecting or imposing conditions on its bills whether budgetary or legislative.

Driven to Tight Corner

Even during the 78th Session dubbed by Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House of the Representatives the "Victory Congress," the Republicans made an amazing advance in the interim elections as a result of which the Administration was driven into a tight corner. Instead of "Victory Congress" there was every sign of its ending in a "Congressional Victory." Except the war budget directly connected with warfare, there is not one Government bill which has passed both Houses without a hitch.

After rejecting one Government bill after another, Congress ignored the fact that President Roosevelt introduced a bill for limiting the annual income of a private person to $25,000 as a measure to curb inflation and the House Appropriations Committee passed in the middle part of February a bill pegging the annual income of private persons to the level prior to the declaration of war, thus coming into a frontal collision with Roosevelt. The Chief Executive at once sent a message to Congress demanding the revival of his $25,000 plan but the committee, including Chairman Robert Daughton, opposed the Roosevelt scheme and the committee bill in defiance of presidential wishes passed the plenary session of the House on March 12 and that of the Senate on March 23. On March 24 a two-House conference was held to discuss the condition to be imposed that the prewar level is to hold good only up to $30,000 and was passed on the spot. Roosevelt completely lost face in this transaction.

Public Is Resentful

Public opinion in the United States is bitterly resentful of the mixture of personal or party interest by Roosevelt in his official appointments. Feeling ran high on January 8 over Roosevelt's attempt to appoint Edward Flynn, chief secretary of the Democratic Party, as Minister to Australia. By dint of desperate activities behind the scenes, the Administration managed to secure the passage of the appointment bill by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on January 27, by a narrow margin of 13 to 10, but unable to withstand the pressure of public opinion Flynn himself offered to decline the appointment on January 31 and on February 10 Roosevelt was compelled to withdraw the bill. A similar scandalous procedure was seen in Roosevelt's attempt to make Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York a brigadier-general of the United States Army. In this, too, Roosevelt utterly lost face. After announcing that LaGuardia would be created brigadier-general in order to strengthen the African front, he had to withdraw the plan on April 7 owing to fierce opposition.

Miss Perkins Unpopular

Nor have the members of the Roosevelt entourage escaped censure for the blundering manner in which the Administration is conducting the war. Price Administrator Leon Henderson has resigned and Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, is being criticized for incapacity.

The House Appropriations Committee on February 24 rejected the Government bill calling for the spending of $2,454,000 on the War Man Power Commission in utter disregard of the representation of Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the Commission, that the sum was absolutely necessary for the expansion of the organization. This can only be ascribed to a malicious intention on the part of Congress to "get his goat."

In regard to the plan to prolong the six-year term of office of Rear-Admiral Emory Land, Chairman of the War Shipping Board, Representative George Aiken, Republican, of Vermont, has expressed bitter opposition on the ground of a case of bribe-taking on Land's part which he has exposed.

A fierce political struggle is apparently in progress also in regard to the renewal of the Reciprocal Tariff Agreement Act due on June 12 when it expires. Just before the beginning of the public hearing on the Act in the House Appropriations Committee on April 12, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles and Secretary of State Cordell Hull took turns the necessity of renewal, saying: "The United States Government must renew the Reciprocal Tariff Agreement Act so as to prove to the world its sincere desire to share responsibilities for coping with the international political situation." The future of the renewal bill, however, is by no means so reassuring.

Agrarian Faction Powerful

The Administration and Congress, however, are at loggerheads most fiercely on the Agricultural Price Boost Bill and the Tax Payment Bill. The agrarian faction is extremely powerful in both the Senate and House of Representatives. Even after the outbreak of war, this group has been using its influence to move for a raise in the price of agricultural produce. In the previous session of Congress it caused to be enacted a bill prohibiting the lowering of the price of agricultural produce to less than 110 per cent of the equalization price. Immediately after Roosevelt had secured powers for combatting inflation, its members in Congress introduced a bill amending the Agricultural Produce Equalization Price Act, demanding the inclusion of the labor cost to the equalization price. James B. Byrnes, Chairman of the Economic Stabilization Board, and Price Administrator Leon Henderson desperately went to work and managed to cause the abortion of the bill but it resulted in the resignation of Henderson as a by-product. Undismayed by the initial failure, the agricultural faction introduced in the House as soon as Congress met for the 78th session a Pace Bill calling for the inclusion of the labor cost in the computation of the equalization price, while in the Senate it tabled a Bankhead Bill calling for the computation of the equalization price with the Government subsidies to farmers excluded. Opposing these measures, Roosevelt sent to Congress a substitute bill involving the appropriation of $100,000,000 for the encouragement of food production increase in order to appease the dissatisfied agricultural Congressmen. The House subcommittee on ways and means at once rejected the presidential bill, while the Pace Bill passed the House and the Bankhead Bill was slated to be passed by both Houses by the end of March.

Labor Is Dissatisfied

On April 2, however, Roosevelt vetoed the Bankhead Bill on the ground that it would bring on inflation and thus came into a head-on collision with the agricultural Congressmen. The latter group could not secure the two-thirds majority necessary to override the presidential veto and referred the bill to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee on April 7 to save their face.

The world of labor is violently dissatisfied with the wage policy of the Roosevelt Administration and its representatives are now actively moving for higher wages. Both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations pledged allegiance to the United States Government on the outbreak of war and endeavored for a time to avoid strikes but so far as wages are concerned they have refused to accept the Government plans and are demanding the "small iron and steel formula," the basic wage policy of the Roosevelt Administration. The situation suddenly took a turn for the worse on March 20 when the National War Labor Board officially rejected the demand. The attitude of the National Mining Labor Union headed by John Lewis is especially uncompromising. In February, the workers at the anthracite mines in the southern area of the Appalachian Mountains struck demanding a raise of $2 in their daily pay. At the end of March on the mediation of the NWLB it was decided that the period of grace for negotiations with the capitalist representatives should be prolonged by one month but the situation was intensely aggravated by the presidential proclamation on April 8 for the stabilization of prices.

Offered Open Challenge

That night, Lewis charged that the mining labor problem had not been affected in the least by Roosevelt's wage control order, and thus he offered an open challenge to the Administration. Extreme dissatisfaction was also expressed by the American Federation of Telephone Employes Unions over the wage-pegging order in the name of price stabilization and has suggested the calling of a strike.

The presidential wage-pegging order is an emergency measure to curb the rising trend of inflation in America and Roosevelt has appealed to the people to support the present front. The shortages in foodstuffs and manpower, however, are growing extremely severe. With the resignation of Thomas Kennedy, who was connected with the National War Labor Board as representative of the Mining Labor Union, in the middle part of April, the members of the Board itself have come to advocate higher wages.

Accompanying these changes in the American domestic scene, there are signs of a more or less revival of the Isolationists. Recently the Associated Press addressed 88 members of the Senate with the question: "Do you think that, in the present stage of war, the Senate and all America should give positive support to the proposal for the organization of an international police for the maintenance of peace after the war?" Only 24 replied in the affirmative, with 32 repudiating such a course and 32 expressing doubts. There is also a movement to limit the presidential term of office to two terms of eight years. Noah Mason, of Illinois, sent such a recommendation to Congress on March 29.

MINISTER MEI SATISFIED BY NANKING'S PROGRESS

Industry Head Stresses Bolstering of Internal Wartime Structure

Expressing his satisfaction with the great strides made by the National Government of China during the three years since its return to Nanking, Mei Sze-ping, Minister of Industry, pointed out that the primary task facing China during the coming year is to perfect her internal wartime economic structure, states Central Press Service. "Emphasis must be placed upon developing China's industries," he declared, "increasing her production and improving the living of her people."

He stated unequivocally that China today is more united than she has ever been in the past. "The Chinese people today are united in idea and principle," Minister Mei said, "as well as in their devotion to one leader, and this is a phenomenon new to China.

"Since the return of the National Government to Nanking three years ago, its political development has been smooth and steady, he said with satisfaction, and its economic power has increased. Despite wartime conditions, Chinese industry is on the road to recovery and the outlook for the future is favorable.

"This advance has not been without its sacrifices," the Minister asserted. "The development was slow, and any progress to be made in the future must be made only with utmost efforts. But the Government will work unstintingly in developing the potential strength."

JAPANESE SIDELIGHTS

TREAT US GENTLY

By Kengi Hamada

If you're a bird-lover, you'd probably imprison your feathered friends in a cage. Mr. Godo Nakanishi doesn't. But then bird-lover Nakanishi is also a poet, naturalist, bird-caller and trainer. He gives them the freedom of his house.

Nakanishi has made the study of birds his lifework. As a naturalist, he is a keen observer, an accurate recorder, an indefatigable student. He has written numerous informative articles, treaties and books to impart his findings to fellow-ornithologists. One naturally expects him to know all about the life and habits of wild birds in his country. He does, but that isn't all. He has also photographed them in their natural haunts, at all hours of the day and night. One of his prize shots—the rarest of its kind—shows a streaked shearwater taking to the air. The shearwater, a species of the petrel, cannot launch itself into the air except by running up a tree trunk, lifting itself by its feet and beak and gathering momentum with the fluttering of its wings. Nakanishi's camera caught it in this action, at exactly the moment of taking off, in a dense wood, on a lonely island, at three o'clock in the morning, after waiting all night. Yet he didn't do it to court publicity or for any such vainglorious purpose. It was simply his idea of devotion to his study.

His wooded garden is a natural aviary. Here the birds of his neighborhood—starlings and jays, bitterns and wagtails, hawk-owls and love-birds—have adopted as their hereditary home the box nests he has built for them, and he has learned to communicate with them by imitating their calls. He follows them through all their brief but busy span of life, from mating to the birth of the speckled egg, from chickhood to old age.

The life of birds is poetry itself. And because Nakanishi himself is a poet—with the soul of a poet completely absorbed with the poetry of birds life—he has developed a kind of sixth sense by which he makes friends easily with birds of all species. His winged friends seem to understand him perfectly. He trains them to share their joys and sorrows with him. Parent gray starlings, proud of their young, alight on his shoulders to tell him so. When eggs don't hatch into chicks, they come to him too; and he shares their sorrow. Young hawk-owls having the freedom of his house do stunts for him. Lonely bitterns seek his company in his study. Himself he celebrates their vicissitudes with tender poems, closely identifying his own life with theirs. When he finds one of them lying still in the garden, its legs stretched unnaturally in the stiffness of unmourned death, he gives it a fitting burial. But for every little songbird that eventually goes the way of all flesh, five young ones chirp for him the song of life, thus linking the way of all immortalities.

One, perhaps, has to be like St. Francis of Assisi to win such confidence from birds. Yet if you were to ask him the secret of his success, bird-lover Nakanishi would say he only did what he wanted to do with his whole heart and soul, gently.

As an ornithologist, Godo Nakanishi is in a class by himself. A poet to boot who believes that bird life is poetry itself, he has become godfather to the birds of his community.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1943

A Straw in the Wind

Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the All-India Moslem League, has expressed his readiness to cooperate with Mahatma Gandhi and the National Congress Party, according to reports which have just been received here. Speaking before the annual convention of his organization, the Moslem leader is said to have stated that no matter what differences may have existed between the Moslem League and the National Congress in the past, the Moslem League should be prepared to do its part now in the liberation of India. "All the peoples of India must now unite to oust the British from our country. India's independence must be won not by pleas and petitions to other countries, but through our own united efforts," he reportedly said.

This latest pronouncement of the Moslem leader provides yet another demonstration of the utter falsity of the British White Paper of March 24 which tried to emphasize the differences between the various religious and racial groups. Hoping to prolong its grip over India through its age-old policy of "divide and rule," the British authorities had sought to alienate the Moslems from the other Indians by praising the conduct of the Moslem leaders. Mr. Jinnah, however, promptly repudiated such chicanery by writing in his paper Dawn: "The White Paper praised the Moslems for their good behavior; however, the Moslem League should not let itself be flattered by such play of 'split and rule' as has been played too often for the Indians. Such tactics have by no means improved the relations between India and England."

Now in his latest speech Mr. Jinnah has provided still more powerful proof of the fact that there is no dissension between the Moslems and the Hindus in their common fight for independence from Britain. So intolerable has become the British policy that the historic differences between the different groups in India have become no more.

Not only in the relations between the Moslems and the Hindus but in other ways as well, the patent unfairness of the British policy as reflected in the White Paper has caused the situation in India to become increasingly critical. So serious have been the demonstrations, particularly in Ahmedabad, that on March 29 martial law was proclaimed all over India.

These developments prove that the quicker the British realize the mistakenness of their policy, the better it will be for them. Surely they cannot be blind to the fact that the Indian people are this time determined to make any sacrifice to gain their goal. The White Paper itself quotes Gandhi as saying: "There is no room for retreat, no room for negotiations."

The British must realize that there is no retreat for the Indians this time because they have been inspired by Japan's promise of independence to neighboring Burma, which stands in such marked contrast to the British trickery in dealing with the Indian problem. The Indians will accept no compromise this time, for they are aware of the international situation which renders inevitable the rapid disintegration of the British Empire.

No amount of asperity in placing the blame for the Indian unrest on Mahatma Gandhi will save the British, when by their very actions they are driving all the elements of India together into a solid union. The latest speech of Mr. Jinnah is only one straw in a wind that threatens to develop into a gale.

Tolerance

Tolerance is a characteristic found in only the truly great, in those whose self-assurance and confidence spring from a richness of character and righteousness of action. It is built on vision and wisdom and is not to be found in those whose hearts are small and spirits mean. The possession of material wealth, or an ostentatious display of what the world usually calls riches, is not an indication of the presence of this rare quality. The proof of tolerance lies only in action: a fair and just attitude toward all things, all problems, even in moments of utmost stress and duress.

But tolerance, real tolerance, is not a negative quality which allows everything and anything to exist just because it is simply "too much trouble" to make a fuss. Tolerance calls for discrimination, an ability to discern the difference between what is right and wrong, the willingness to take action against evil and to protect the harmless, the weak and the just. These things must be kept in mind in judging nations as well as people.

The United States has long prated of freedom, equality of opportunity, in other words, of tolerance. That country has been singularly blessed with vast material resources, wealth enough for itself and more. Possessed of the quality of tolerance, America could have become a powerful force for the maintenance of peace; but instead, it chose the course of narrow-minded arrogance, schemed to keep other nations in a state of constant poverty, plotted to extend the greedy tentacles of mercenary exploitation, planned to gather the riches of the rest of the world for itself and ignored the sufferings and needs of others.

To the noble aims of peace, co-prosperity, and mutual happiness which Japan put forth, the United States countered with an intolerant, vicious series of demands which Japan could not possibly have accepted and still have retained its national integrity. It was inevitable that Japan should have risen in arms; it was unavoidable that Japan should have staked its all on a fight to wipe out such obvious injustice.

Fortified with the sense of righteousness, bolstered, strengthened by the conviction that it is waging a truly sacred war, Japan has come a long way since the grim sound of guns heralded the opening of the greatest war in history. Smashing victories have been won, and the foundations have been securely laid for victory in the decisive battles to come. To go on, to continue without faltering, to overcome all obstacles is Japan's resolve, and Japan will do so.

War has clarified many matters. The burning steel blades of battle have cut through much of the confusion which lay like a pall over the world before the war's outbreak. Under the strain of repeated defeats, America's highly polished, apparently attractive exterior has cracked, showing the ugly veins of brutality, the shoddy cheapness of its soul. America has abandoned the thin veneer of civilization and openly adopted the methods of barbarians. Its armed forces have turned to attacking defenseless civilians, to beast-like perverted cruelty on the battlefield, to bombing hospital ships. Minority elements within the United States have found that the war has increased the intolerance and discrimination under which they have always suffered. Even among the leaders of America, mutual criticism, mudflinging, dissension and strife have grown, not diminished, with the progress of war. The world crisis has found the United States sadly wanting in the quality of tolerance.

Japan, on the other hand, has displayed the greatness of its character in the current war. The people and their leaders have grown closer together, have shown the world what real unity means. The promise of independence to Burma and the Philippines, the releasing of Filipino war prisoners, the considerate, thoughtful treatment accorded to enemy nationals and the sincere, all-out aid extended to its Asiatic partners-in-war reflect an inherently generous, tolerant nature.

If Asia today faces a gloriously bright future, if the world is on the threshold of a golden era of true equality and prosperous peace, it is only because Japan and its allies have carried into battle the banner of tolerance.

A Year Ago Today

April 27, 1942

Chiang Kai-shek, disappointed by the successive defeats of the Anglo-Indian forces in Burma, and particularly by their lack of cooperation with the Chungking forces, has ordered withdrawal of all Chungking troops in Burma. Chungking financial circles are perturbed by the suspension of business at all branches of the Bank of China in Burma following the withdrawal of all British banking institutions there.

* * *

Confusion and pillaging are rife in Chuchow, Chekiang Province. Fear-ridden by successive and devastating Japanese air attacks on advance enemy air bases at Lishui, in central Chekiang Province, Yushan and Kian, in Kiangsi Province as well as Chuchow, defense authorities in the latter city are reported to be forcing its inhabitants to evacuate the metropolis between the hours of 8 p.m. to 3 a.m. every day. Due to this decree, Chuchow is described as a city of the dead during those hours except for activities of plundering bands, while extreme confusion reigns as innocent inhabitants stream back into the city after 3 a.m. to find their homes ransacked.

* * *

President Roosevelt today delivered a special message to the House of Representatives concerning the prevention of inflation, in which he laid emphasis on nationally controlled economy and asked for the support of the Senate and of the whole nation.

INFLUENCE OF SPANISH CULTURE IS WIDESPREAD IN PHILIPPINES

Religion of Spain, Catholicism, Has Gained Firm Hold On Popular Mind in the Islands

By KIYOSHI MIKI
(From the Chuo Koron)

Part I

What strikes one most in Manila is a plethora of advertisements for American goods. In the busy commercial quarters of the city, shops are bursting with goods of American make—especially cheap goods in special demand in colonies. American films, popular magazines, motorcars, electric refrigerators, sewing machines, etc. have become almost indispensable in the daily life of its citizens. A glance at this state of affairs is enough to convince one of the extent of the Americanization of the Philippines. It makes one readily admit the truth of the saying that the Philippines is a "small America of the East." It would nevertheless be hazardous to judge of the Philippines as a whole simply by what we observe in Manila.

American influences are most marked in urban districts, and particularly subject to them are Filipino young men who have received higher education. Among these young men we find blind worshippers of America. They speak English with a complacent air and discuss matters from the point of view which is American. On the other hand, the older people speak Spanish rather than English. In rural districts Spanish is often better understood than English. Many Spanish words are introduced into native languages so that what may be called cultural vocabulary consists largely of Spanish derivatives. Generally speaking, the influence of American culture on Filipino life is not so great as appears on the surface, while, on the other hand, the influence of Spanish culture is more profound than is commonly imagined. It may be said that American culture is merely decorative while Spanish culture is substantial. The former is gaudy and attractive, but it is the latter which permeates the native inhabitants more widely and deeply.

American Rule Was Short

Various causes may be conceivable for this difference in the extent of influence exerted by Spanish and American cultures. There is, above all, the factor of time. Whereas the American rule of the Philippines was for a short duration of forty years, the Spanish rule lasted for upwards of three hundred years.

Another contributory cause is the difference between Americans and Spaniards in the attitude they adopted toward the native inhabitants. The Anglo-Saxons have a strong racial prejudice, holding themselves to be superior to all others racially. This mentality always governed the attitude of the Americans toward the Filipinos. They forbade Filipinos to reside on Dewey Boulevard (which is now renamed Heiwa Boulevard), the most beautiful seafront street of Manila. The contempt in which the Americans held the Filipinos accounts partly for the failure of American culture to pervade the native inhabitants. Just the contrary was the case with Spaniards. Notwithstanding the fact that the Spanish rule of the Philippines was subject to criticisms, a high tribute was generally paid to the social relationship which was formed between Spaniards and Filipinos. For instance, one English traveller, writing in 1859, states that he found kind and generous etiquette in wide prevalence there. There was friendly intercourse wherever it was sought. The line of demarcation and cleavage was not so marked as in most Oriental countries; it was by no means insuperable. Spanish, Mestizo and Indian (Filipino) missionaries, common citizens and soldiers were seen eating at the same table. Undoubtedly common religions led to the formation of common ties of friendship, but to those who had witnessed in many other regions of the East the estrangement and antagonism of castes—shocking social curses—the firm and free intercourse between man and man there presented a contrast worthy of praise.

Lived in Harmony

Sawyer, writing in a similar strain in 1900, says that the archipelago had been under Spanish maladministration but Spaniards and native inhabitants lived together in great harmony. He said that he did not know where else he could find another colony in which Europeans were mixed with native inhabitants so friendlily. In Java, a native of high social status was called upon to dismount from horseback to greet the humblest Dutchman on the way and in British India English women had made the gulf between Englishmen and native inhabitants abysmal, he deplored.

Politically, of course, there was clearly inequality between Spaniards and Filipinos, but socially there was not between them such big barriers as were existent in India, in Java or in other East Indies colonies between Englishmen or Dutchmen and native inhabitants. Besides marrying native women, Spaniards freely associated with Filipinos, had meal together at the same table, danced with them in the same room and offered prayers at the same churches. Herein lies another cause for deep and wide infiltration of Spanish culture among the Filipino masses.

Needless to say, the activity of Spanish missionaries was responsible largely for the wide dissemination of Spanish culture among the Filipinos. These missionaries went courageously into every corner of far-off islands and villages for the propagation of faith. It was due to their earnest efforts that what are commonly called Filipinos were brought into being. By Filipinos are meant the Americanized islanders who, living in the coastal districts and in non-mountainous regions, constitute the large majority of the population of the Philippines.

Efforts Failed

In order to implant her influence widely, America endeavored to spread Protestantism against Roman Catholicism. She also established many schools. These American efforts failed to bring the desired results, however, and, as we see it now, the influence of American culture in the Philippines is only partial and superficial. To what fundamental causes, besides those already mentioned, is this ascribable? To study and find these fundamental causes is very important not only in grasping the real social and cultural aspects of the Philippines but in determining the course which Japan's administration of the affairs in that country should take.

According to the census taken in 1930, the population of the Philippines was about 16,000,000. Of this total population, 90 per cent were Christians. Whereas 72 per cent of the total population, that is, about 11,000,000, were Catholics, the number of Protestants was only 300,000. Protestantism, which America endeavored to propagate, found its believers among educated young people only, as a general rule. In Filipino society, the intelligentsia is regarded as a sort of nobility. It is what is called the educated class of nobility. Side by side with this educated class of nobility, there is growing another class of nobility representing wealth, wrote Roebuck, an American missionary, in 1925. He went on to say that of these two classes of nobility, the one representing education speak English and the other representing wealth Spanish or native languages. There is nevertheless a marked tendency among educated young men to marry daughters of rich parents, with the result that the two classes of nobility tend to blend together.

Catholicism Predominated

Now, the writer says, educated missionaries are apt to associate largely with those belonging to the educated class of nobility. There is also a tendency among the missionaries to endeavor to propagandize among the other class of nobility because rich people are able to make large contributions to their churches. This is one reason why he asserts, missionaries with comparatively little education are necessary to spread religion among the people. In his opinion, the Protestant churches were directing a disproportionately large share of attention to educated young people, and this exposed them to the danger of becoming churches for the upper class of people. Thus Roebuck deplored the estrangement between Protestantism and the Filipino populace. As a matter of fact, Protestantism has failed to gain influence among the masses. It was Roman Catholicism which had gained a firm hold on the popular mind.

The predominance of the influence of Roman Catholicism in the Philippines may be due, besides its long history of propagandism, to a variety of causes, among which may be mentioned the fact that it holds the customs of native inhabitants and their popular beliefs in higher regard than does Protestantism. Its tolerant and conciliatory attitude has enabled it to infiltrate among the Filipinos. It may further be noted that compared with Protestantism, Roman Catholicism possesses a larger measure of sensitive and artistic elements in its rites and other ceremonials, and this appeals to the sensitive and artistic traits of the inhabitants of the Philippines. Protestantism is said to contain much that conforms to the modern spirit, but since society in the Philippines is still feudalistic, on the whole, this particular trait is rather a bar to its spread among the masses.

(To Be Concluded)

Gems of Manyoshu

By Asataro Miyamori

Oharida no Azumamaro
(dates unknown)

Snow

Nubatama no Koyoi no yuki ni
Iza nurena
Aken ashita ni Kenaba oshiken.

Come, friend, let us go out to-night
And get wet in the falling snow;
If we wait for the dawn to-morrow,
It may melt away, to our sorrow.

"Nure-na," in modern parlance, means "don't get wet", "na" signifying "not"; but in poetry "na" is equivalent to "nan", and the prase means "let us get wet".

The innocent childlike love of snow is noteworthy. Compare this verse with Basho's haiku, a seventeen-syllable verse:

Iza yukan Yuki-mi ni korobu
Tokoro made.

Well, let's go
Snow-viewing,
Tilll we tumble over.

Priest Manzei (8th century)

Priest Manzei was head of the business department of the Kwanzeon Temple at Dazaifu, in Kyushu, which was the greatest of Buddhist temples in the island.

The Transitoriness of Life

Yo no naka wo Nani ni tatoen
Asabiraki
Kogi-inishi fune no Ato naki ga goto.

To what may man's life be compared?
'Tis like a boat which rowed away
Far in the sea and left no trace,
In early morning of the day.

The comparison of transient life to a boat which rowed away in the sea is generally considered exceedingly striking.

Abe no Iratsume (dates unknown)

Nothing is known of the poetess' life.

In an Emergency

Waga seko wa Mono na omohoshi
Koto shi araba
Hi nimo mizu nimo Ware nake naku ni.

My husband, worry not yourself,
In an emergency
Wouldn't I plunge into fire
Or water, willingly?

"Hi ni mizu ni mo" here means "go through hell-fire or deep waters". "For your sake" is understood.

This verse is included in the recently compiled anthology of patriotic poems, "Aikoku Hyakunin Isshu", on the ground that the love between husband and wife eventually contributes to the fountain-head of patriotism.

Mibu no Utamaro (8th century)

In 736 Utamaro was appointed chief secretary to an envoy despatched to Shiragi, an important part of Korea; and in his last year he was Governor of Tajima Province. He was a good poet.

Wife in Darkness

Tabi ni aredo Yoru wa hi tomoshi
Oru ware wo
Yami ni ya imo ga Koitsutsu Aruran.

Upon my journey all the time,
For me each night the lights are lit;
But far away, I seem to see
My longing wife in darkness sit.

A mission despatched to Shiragi in the summer of 736, during their voyage, spent three days at Karatomari in Chikuzen Province. One bright moonlight night there some of them composed poems. The above is one of them.

Hasetsukabe no Inamaro
(dates unknown)

Inamaro, a native of Suruga Province, was a frontier-guard. The following verse was written while he was away in a distant place as a frontier-guard.

Parents' Words

Chichi-haha ya Kashira kaki-nade
Saku arete
Iishi kotoba zo Wasure kane tsuru.

I never can forget
The words my parents said,
"May you be happy, my dear son,"
Patting me on the head.

In those days oil was so expensive that none except rich men could afford to use it. With this circumstance in view, the reader will find this verse full of pathos. Furthermore, remember that in the poet's day communication was in a primitive condition and the voyage between Japan Proper and Korea took half a year and was full of danger. In consequence, to the inhabitants of the Capital Korea seemed to be at the world's end.

JAPAN'S NOBLE ACTS PROMOTE UNDERSTANDING IN EAST ASIA

Tireless Efforts of Empire to Bring Prosperity to Sphere Evoke Favorable Repercussion

By DR. MINORU MAIDA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Part II

At the outbreak of the present European war, the Burma Freedom Bloc was formed under Ba Maw's leadership. It is also a well-known fact that prior to the outbreak of the war, 30 odd Burmese patriots fled from Burma at great risks and, coming together on an isolated island in the South Sea, they took oath and formed the B.I.A. (Burma Independence Army).

Ba Maw has been the leading spirit of the anti-British movement in Burma. He was born in 1893. His father was a man of note, who was deprived of his office and deported in 1886 for leading an anti-British movement. Ba Maw studied at Rangoon University and then at London and Cambridge Universities. Later, he obtained the degree of Doctor at Bordeaux University where he also prosecuted his studies. On his return to Rangoon in 1925, he practised law, and he took part in the anti-British movement in 1932. He was the first Burmese Premier in a Cabinet formed under the new Constitution put into force following the separation of Burma from India. Later, he organized the Burma Freedom Bloc, and at the outbreak of the second World War he declared against support of the British cause. For this declaration, he was imprisoned. He had been incarcerated for twenty months when he succeeded in breaking prison.

The Burmese independence movement is linked closely to the vital economic problem so that it is deeply rooted in Burmese minds. Britain has from the beginning treated Burma as a colony for exploitation, and for implanting her economic influence in Burma she utilized pro-British Indians. Burma is an agricultural country and Burmese landowners were gradually dispossessed of their plantations by British, and Indian Capitalists and were degraded into tenant farmers or virtual slaves.

The Burmese who were so harshly handled often resorted to direct action against merciless Britons and pro-British Indians. As they were neither allowed to organize nor to possess arms, they had to have recourse to terrorism. British officials or Indian agents were murdered with hatchets or kindred weapons.

Attempted to Recover Land

Five years ago, when he was Premier, Ba Maw attempted to recover land for Burmese. The great enthusiasm always shown by Burmese to free their country from economic control by pro-British elements shows how earnest they have been over the movement of establishing a new Burma and how deep-rooted their movement is. It was with a good reason that Japan made up her mind to help them to realize their independence as speedily as possible.

Burma is known for its rich agricultural production. Its annual output of the cereal is estimated at six or seven million tons. It is true that there are countries which produce more rice, but Burma has no rival in that she exports 50 or 60 per cent of her output. Burma also produces cotton, peas, beans and rubber. In the way of mineral production, her annual output of tungsten amounts to 5,000 tons. No less important is it that the country has many oil fields, though the annual production of oil is only a little over 1,000,000 tons. It is said that for reasons of business policy, the British oil companies concerned have deliberately restricted its production. Among other mineral products may be mentioned lead, tin, zinc, silver and nickel.

As regards forest products, the country is known for its plentiful production of teak. Needless to say, teak is essential to shipbuilding and other purposes.

In her foreign trade, Burma has always enjoyed a favorable balance. She has, generally speaking, been exporting twice the amount of her imports. While exporting rice and raw materials of various kinds, she has been importing manufactured goods. In short, her future economic position as a new independent State would be very bright.

Nor is Burma wanting in her cultural capacity. As everybody knows, Burma is a Buddhist country, and many Burmese people acquire the habit of reading in their childhood. According to the statistics compiled in 1931, 60 per cent of the men and 20 per cent of the women were literate. It is the long-established custom in that country for boys to enter priesthood when they attain the age of about twelve and they are taught reading and arithmetic at their temples for six or seven years, after which most of them return to secular life. Thus, the Burmese are better educated than the Indians or other Southern peoples.

Burma occupies a position of great strategical importance in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia. Considerable importance has always been attached both by the Chungking regime and by the British and American Governments to the country as affording the main route of supply for Chiang Kai-shek. They have lately been talking of the construction of an Indian route via Tibet, but this plan is admittedly attended with enormous difficulties. An Indian route would have to be built across the northern part of Burma, if it is to be really useful.

Stable Relations Necessary

Again, setting apart the question of aiding the Chungking regime, Britain strongly feels the necessity of recovering the control of Burma for the purpose of safeguarding India. It is therefore fully to be expected that the conflict between Japan and Britain will grow in intensity in that region. From this point of view, it is imperative that Japan should bestow careful consideration on the question of placing relations with the Burmese people on a stable basis.

Now, as to Japan's new China policy as is evidenced by the retrocession of concessions, the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights and the transfer to the National Government of over 1,000 items of enemy property in North and Central China, I shall here confine attention to the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights which chiefly means consular jurisdiction.

The unilateral consular jurisdiction, which has been in force in China, was first established by Britain in 1843 and followed by America and France in 1844. Consular jurisdiction which was first arranged between Japan and China was bilateral in nature and was a fair one.

Japan had the bitter experience of unilateral consular jurisdiction herself. During the Ansei era (1856-1859), extraterritoriality was imposed on her by Western Powers, and it was only after very strenuous efforts that she recovered legal autonomy recognized in the Anglo-Japanese Treaty concluded in July, 1894, and in the Japan-American Treaty, signed in November of the same year, though it was not until 1899 that she actually recovered it. Because of her own bitter experience in the past, Japan was sympathetic toward China, and in Article 11 of the Sino-Japanese Supplementary Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed in October, 1893, she pledged her aid in the reform of China's judicial system and promised the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights at a future date. In the light of this historical fact, the step recently taken by the Japanese Government must be hailed as just and proper.

Indicates Wise Course

It is worthy of special note that in the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives on February 10, Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, in reply to interpellations, declared that concerning the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China, attention would be directed first to the abolition of extraterritoriality concerning taxation. This statement indicates a course both appropriate and wise.

As a result of consular jurisdiction, there developed the surprising fact that aliens resident in China enjoy exemption from taxation. It was to this fact that Wang Chung-hui referred when he, as Chinese delegate, declared at the Washington Conference on December 25, 1921, that consular jurisdiction was being used as an amulet for exempting foreign residents in China from taxation. For instance, foreign users of motorcars in China could refuse to pay the tax designed to repair the roads damaged by motorcar traffic. Frenchmen were the first to claim exemption from taxation on the ground that the Franco-Chinese Treaty of Amity and Commerce of 1844 and another treaty of the kind, signed in Tientsin in 1858, freed them from all obligations except what were clearly mentioned in them. Their claim was supported by the consular court, and France derived much benefit from this court decision. Hypocritical America and Britain were not slow to claim the same privilege. All this added to China's financial embarrassment.

In view of these circumstances, Japan must be congratulated on her decision to benefit the finance of the National Government by doing away, to begin with, with this anomalous exemption from taxation. There is no doubt that this, coupled with the transfer to the National Government of over 1,000 items of enemy property, will do much to relieve China financially. The Japanese Government is thus giving China material benefit besides helping her to restore her national prestige and rights.

(End)